DAILY REPORT

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LUKANOV REVIEWS POSTWAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU290800 Sofia BTA in English 1021 GMT 28 Aug 84

["Socialist Integration, the Basis for the 'Bulgarian Miracle'" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA) -- "The organic combination of revolutionary socio-economic reforms within the national framework with a decisive orientation towards wide international economic cooperation, first of all with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, underlies the "Bulgarian miracle", explains the fact that a country economically backward and poor in ores and minerals has, in a matter of three or four decades, ranked among the advanced states, ensuring full employment, prosperity and social justice for her people." This is the conclusion reached in an extensive RABOTNICHESKO DELO article by Mr Andrey Lukanov, an alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It is namely the international economic cooperation, he stresses, that proved to be one of the crucial factors of Bulgaria's stable progress in the last four decades, of overcoming her extreme backwardness and gaining a deserved prestige in the world as a reliable economic partner.

A. Lukanov points out that the very nature of the Bulgarian economy objectively determines the need for an ever wider participation in the international division of labour. Taking this into account and also in order to stabilize the foreign economic relations shaken by the war, already in the first years after September the 9th, 1944, the BCP took measures to reorient them towards the Soviet Union and the European people's democracy countries. The economic backing and assistance received from the Soviet Union is of inestimable importance for the stabilizing of the Bulgarian economy and the fulfilment of the projects which laid the beginning of the socialist construction, the author emphasizes.

A. Lukanov points out that side by side with the objective needs of the initial stage of socialist construction in the people's democracy countries the extending of the economic relations between them also necessitated by the policies of economic blockade and blackmail pursued by the inspirers of the cold war. This combination of factors resulted in setting up the CMEA in 1949 and Bulgaria becoming its member since the very founding of the council.

Emphasizing Mr Todor Zhivkov's merit for formulating the basic principles and trends of Bulgaria's foreign economic strategy, A. Lukanov elaborates on its most essential features. In the first place, he writes, the development of Bulgaria's foreign economic relations is dialectically linked with the tasks in the field of building up the material-technical base of socialism. Secondly, this strategy rests on the consistent application of main formulations of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, which, already before socialism became a world system, foresaw and argumented the lawfully regular trend towards deepening international cooperation and internationalization of the forces of production in the countries of socialism. Thirdly, it stems from the historical objective - to attain within a brief span of time a relative equalizing of the level of socioeconomic, production and technical development of Bulgaria with that of the more advanced fraternal countries. And, fourthly, the course of accelerated growth of the foreign economic relations as against the general growth rates of the economic potential is being pursued consistently. As a result, at a nearly 9.5-fold increase of the national income in the 1950-1983 period, Bulgaria's foreign trade went up 81-fold for the same period of time.

Further on the author dwells on the complex CMEA programme approved in 1971, which established economic integration as a general line and basic content of the economic cooperation among the organisation's member-states.

This programme, he adds, gave a mighty impetus to multilateral and bilateral cooperation first of all by improving the coordination of the five-year plans and stepping up specialization and joint production. In this way Bulgaria established herself as a recognized manufacturer of transport and hoisting machinery, computer equipment, machinery and equipment for metal-working, electrotechnical products, equipment for the food industry, ships, chemical products, medicines and so on.

A. Lukanov emphasizes that the high degree of interaction between the Bulgarian and the Soviet economies ensures extreme stability and a clear long-term prospect for developing a number of modern industrial productions for Bulgaria. The relations with the remaining CMEA countries are also developing dynamically. Showing her understanding of the specific problems of the less developed community members, Bulgaria renders an assistance quite sizable for her possibilities to Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam, aimed at their gradual keeping pace with the other countries. The author also elaborates on this June's CMEA economic summit which outlined specific steps for proceeding towards a higher degree of economic interaction.

In conclusion Mr Andrey Lukanov quotes Mr Todor Zhivkov's words, namely that "our participation in the international division of labour and especially in the socialist integration, first of all in the integration with the Soviet Union, is and must be one of the main strategic trends of our economic policies."

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO BATMONH ON ELECTION

AU280909 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following message to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Batmonh: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and myself, I send you most cordial greetings on your election as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

We know you as a noted Marxist-Leninist, an experienced party and state figure of long standing, a loyal friend of the Bulgarian people, and a fierce fighter for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and for peace and social progress throughout the world.

The Bulgarian Communists and our country's working people sincerely rejoice at Mongolia's comprehensive successes in socialist construction. We are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the MPRP Central Committee, headed by you, the fraternal Mongolian people will continue to successfully construct socialism in their country.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic will further expand and intensify on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the interest of the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, world peace, and socialism.

From the bottom of my heart, dear Comrade Batmonh, I wish you good health, creative strength, and great success in your highly responsible activity to implement the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the progress of socialist Mongolia.

REAGAN'S 'THEATRICAL GESTURE' OVER VIENNA TALKS

LD281411 Prague CTK in English 1318 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 28 (CTK) — The latest U.S. theatrical gesture is to divert attention from home and foreign criticism of Ronald Reagan's recent statement on the bombing of the USSR. White House spokesman Larry Speakes has announced that a team of U.S. negotiators will arrive in Vienna for talks with the USSR even if Soviet delegates are not there.

Ronald Reagan, who broke off all disarmament talks with the Soviet Union up to now and even rejected the Soviet proposal for Vienna negotiations to avert militarization of space, dares to use tricks of this kind in order to win voters several weeks before the presidential elections.

The Soviet proposal for talks on banning militarization of space is used by the U.S. Administration as an object of transparent manoeuvres whose only aim is propaganda profit. The United States makes these negotiations conditional upon the talks on nuclear arms in Europe and strategic nuclear arms, which it itself destroyed by the deployment of first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe. The unworthy show following the Soviet proposal for talks on banning militarization of space is to make it possible for President Reagan to "save his face" in the eyes of American voters and, nevertheless, to continue his plan for star wars.

Evidence is provided by the very White House documents. This week's American periodical AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reported that President Reagan has ordered the Pentagon and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to start working on new equipment which would make it possible for the United States to transport to space very heavy loads, weighing up to 140 tonnes. The fact that the Pentagon, which is in charge of most flights of three U.S. space shuttles, plays the most important part in this program clearly shows that the spacecraft will be used for military purposes.

LEADERS, SOVIETS ATTEND SLOVAK UPRISING EVENTS

Ustinov at Bratislava Ceremony

LD272033 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] A USSR party and government delegation led by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense, arrived in the CSSR today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. After a cordial welcome at Bratislava Airport, the Soviet guests left, accompanied by CSSR representatives, for Slovak National Uprising Square, where a solemn ceremony was held. At the memorial commemorating the heroic struggle of our people for liberation from the fascist yoke, members of the CSSR People's Army and of the Soviet Army formed an honor guard. Laying a wreath, to the accompaniment of the sound of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries," Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, with the other members of the delegation, paid their respects to the memory of the heroes of the national liberation struggle.

From Slovak National Uprising Square, the Soviet guests left for the Slavin, the final resting place for more than 6,000 Soviet soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of our homeland.

CSSR and Soviet flags were raised at the memorial place while members of the CSSR People's Army and of the Soviet Army formed an honor guard. At a monument symbolizing the unbreakable friendship and alliance between the nations of the CSSR and the Soviet Union, the Soviet party and Government delegation paid homage by laying a wreath to the best sons of their people. The solemn ceremonies, which took place with full military honors, were concluded by playing both countries' national anthems.

Ustinov Continues Slovak Travel

LD271941 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Soviet party and Government delegation led by Dmitriy Ustinov left for Banska Bystrica by air tonight, the venue of the statewide celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The delegation is accompanied by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary; and Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

Husak, Ustinov at Celebrations

LD281052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] In Banska Bystrica the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising are drawing to a close. Here is editor Petr Voldan on the line from the Revolutionary Trade Union's Movement's House of Culture:

A session is in progress right now in the hall of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement House. All those present welcomed with enthusiastic applause Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR and of the Czech SR, the Federal Assembly and the Czech National Council, and of the CSSR and Czech Governments.

They also gave a hearty welcome to the members of the party and government delegation of the USSR led by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet minister of defense, who took their places in the tribune of honor, and also to other personalities.

Right now all those present are listening carefully to thanks by officials of the town of Banska Bystrica for the award of the Order of Klement Gottwald.

The main speech was given by Comrade Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. On behalf of us all, he conveyed in the speech greetings to the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, stressing that it was indeed the Soviet people who made the greatest sacrifice in the victory over fascism. Friendly greetings go out today from Banska Bystrica to the conquerors who fought in the liberation fronts of the European nations, and especially to the foreign participants of the uprising, who originate from 27 nations and from our combat formations -- Poles, Hungarians, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, French, German antifascists, and others. The Slovak national uprising, Comrade Jozef Lenart said, did away with the regime of the so-called Slovak state, and was felt profoundly in all areas of life in the liberated territory.

In the part of his speech devoted to present-day life, Comrade Jozef Lenart noted, giving several examples, the development of Slovakia in the past period. He said that while in 1937 its share in CSSR industrial production was 7 percent, today its share is about 30 percent, and in agricultural production it has risen from 17 percent to as much as one-third.

After the speech, Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, and Jozef Lenart presented leading officials of the town of Banska Bystrica with the Order of Klement Gottwald for construction of their socialist homeland.

Lenart Opens Rally

LD281638 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1255 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising will be culminating in a few moments with a rally of workers and young people.

Now we can see approaching the festively-decorated tribune, the members of the party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic. Its members are, in addition, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Comrades Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, Jindrich Polednik, Marie Kabrhelova, members of the federal, Czech, and Slovak governments, the Federal Assembly, and both National Councils; and representatives of other party and state bodies and social organizations. The rally area, which is now filled up to the last space, is delineated by decorations which are made up of 40 red flower arrangements.

[CSSR anthem played, Soviet anthem played; crowd applauds]

[Lenart, live in Slovak] Dear comrades, dear guests, dear young people: Forty years ago the antifascist resistance in Slovakia and the whole national uprising reached its climax. Our uprising has become a part of the internationalist struggle of nations, led by the nations of the Soviet Union, against fascism. During its course, the foundations of a new socially and ethnically just CSSR were laid. We have gathered here in Banska Bystrica to show our respect to all the direct participants of the uprising, to all those who laid down their lives for it, and to those who are today fulfilling its legacy by their concrete actions.

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee and of the CPSL Central Slovak Regional Committee, the Central Committee and Regional Committee of the National Front, the Slovak National Council, the Slovak SR Government and on behalf of the Central Slovak Regional National Committee, to open our rally and welcome most heartily the leader of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, the National Front Central Committee, the CSSR and the Czech SR, the CSSR Federal Assembly and the Czech National Council, the CSSR and Czech SR Governments; the leading organizer of the Slovak national uprising, Comrade Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic. [applause and chants of: Long live the CPCZ]

We also heartily welcome CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR prime minister, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, [applause] CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, Comrade Alois Indra, [applause] and all the other members of the delegation. [applause]

We welcome particularly heartily the Soviet party and Government delegation led by Comrade, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense. [tumultuous applause, chants] We welcome among us representatives of the Command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states and the Central Group of Soviet Forces. [applause] We also welcome Monsieur Jean Laurain, government minister, secretary of state for war veterans' affairs of the French Republic. [applause] Our rally is attended by a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, led by Col Gen Ivan Kuzovkov, hero of the Soviet Union, its deputy chairman, whom we cordially welcome. [applause, chants]

We also welcome other delegations of resistance organizations from the Bulgarian People's Republic, France, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the FRG, the PPR, Austria, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the SFRY, Spain, Italy, and the representative from the Federation of Antifascist Fighters. [applause]

We welcome particularly heartily direct participants, partisans and soliders, underground workers, leaders and organizers of the Slovak national uprising. [applause]

Among our dear guests are also delegations from party and state bodies of friendly regions of the USSR, from Tula, Uzhgorod, Jiev and Saratov. [applause]

We also welcome representatives of party and state organs and delegations from regions of the whole CSSR, representatives of the district, region, and town of Banska Bystrica. [applause] At today's rally we also welcome members of the Prague diplomatic corps and leaders of consular missions in Bratislava. [applause]

We welcome everyone present at today's rally. Allow me to ask Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, to make a ceremonial speech. [loud applause, chants of long live the CPCZ]

Husak Speaks at Ceremony

LD281726 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1255 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president in Banska Bystrica to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear foreign guests and friends: Allow me to express my hwartfelt thanks both to the people of Banska Bystrica as well as those elsewhere for the wonderul reception accorded us, who have gathered here from Prague, Bratislava, and other areas. [applause]

With respect and pride we demonstrate today our loyalty and dedication to the glorious legacy of the Slovak national uprising, our firm resolve to continue along the road embarked upon by the Slovak people with limitless courage and energy in that memorable August of 1944. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the CSSR Government, as well as on my own behalf, I greet all of you present at this beautiful rally of the people of Banska Bystrica, the central Slovak region, as well as working people of the our whole homeland. [applause]

We send our comradely greetings from this rally to our friends in the fraternal countries, to all who hold dear the traditions of the antifascist, national liberation struggle and the ideas of the struggle of nations for freedom and progress.

With all our hearts we greet the combatants of the Slovak national uprising, partisans, the soldiers of the insurgent army, party workers, members of the revolutionary national committees -- in a word, all those who shared in this great revolutionary rising. [applause]

We recall the bravery and heroism of all the participants in the national liberation struggle of our people, who fought in the difficult years of the occupation, in the home resistance movement, in the May rising of the Czech people and on the fronts of World War II, especially in the 1st CSSR Army Corps in the Soviet Union. With gratitude we remember today our fellow combatants from the Soviet Union and other countries who took part in the uprising. We will never forget the heroism and sacrifices of all those who contributed to the restoration of our freedom and independence. With emotion we bow before the everlasting memory of those who sacrificed their lives for our homeland and freedom.

Our society holds in high esteem the merits of the participants of the antifascist, national liberation struggle. We devote our enduring attention to their care and are considering further new measures in this respect.

Comrades, allow me to extend greeting on behalf of our people at today's rally to all foreign guests, particularly the direct participants in the battles in Slovakia. [applause] I especially welcome and greet the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union and all its members, in particular the head of the delegation, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, minister of defense, marshal of the Soviet Union, hero of the CSSR and our friend, Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. [applause and chants of "Long live the Soviet Union"]

With enormous gratitude we recall the decisive assistance the Soviet Union gave to the Slovak national uprising and the whole CSSR national liberation struggle.

Comrades, dear friends: Time is separating us more and more from the dramatic events of the unforgetable year of 1944. Its heroes, participants, and witnesses are gradually departing. Such is the law of life. The uprising is, however, alive and will live forever as an enduring value in the memory of our people. [applause] It speaks clearly to the coming generation, from the ranks of which we see before the platform -- our youth. It is a source of learning and experience, a school of national pride, socialist patriotism, and international feeling. It is a source of strength and determination for our further progress. The Slovak national uprising was among the biggest antifascist manifestations of occupied Europe. It was a dignified contribution of our nation to the joint fight against Nazism. The people in a fierce revolutionary action swept the reactionary clericofascism, the tool of Hitler rule over Slovakia, off its feet. In the liberated territory of the uprising they declared the Czechoslovak Republic as a united joint state of two fraternal nations, Czechs and Slovaks. They destroyed the old apparatus of power and installed a new power of the people.

From the initiative of the Communist Party, the leading political force of the resistance and uprising, the revolutionary national committees and factory committees developed their activity. United revolutionary trade unions were created. The standing of the working class, the working masses, was significantly strengthened by all this. The uprising became the start of a new historical path of our nations, the ascendancy of new social forces, new social forces, new leadership, the beginning of a new era in our national and state life. It began the national democratic revolution and predetermined its course in the whole of the liberated state.

It significantly contributed to the fact that the CSSR, after World War II, began building on new socially and nationally fair foundations, with a new foreign political orientation,

Socialism became the lawful culmination of the struggles, and a fulfillment of the longings of whole generations of working people. Our nations were convinced, through experiences dearly paid for, that no other socialist political force other than the working class, headed by the Communist Party, is capable of solving the basic tasks of their national liberty and state independence, their existence and their future. In the Slovak national uprising, in the May uprising of the Czech people, and equally in February 1944, they therefore freely, of their own will and strong conviction, chose the path of people's democracy, the socialist perspective. [applause]

We can rightly say that this path of decades fully corresponds to their most personal interests. The historical gain of socialism is that the standing of the working man has fundamentally changed; equal fraternal relations between Czechs and Slovaks came into being. the socialist period, despite all difficulties and even some mistakes, during which total social changes took place, is the culmination of our national and state life to date. Socialist Czechoslovakia is internally united and strong, economically prosperous, and culturally advanced, and is a socially developed state with a high standard of living, reliable allies, and great authority in the world. [applause]

The socialist system in our country has firm foundations and an irreversible character. The policy of the CPCZ, the National Front, and the socialist state is supported by the overwhelming majority of our people. The happy and contented life of millions of our citizens and their families is the reality of our socialist present. For this reason our people can look with confidence to the future. In this way we are fulfilling consistently the ideals of the Slovak national uprising, the entire national liberation struggle. Its traditions constitute an ideological, political, and moral basis from which we proceed also in building our advanced socialist society.

Comrades! A place of honor in the revolutionary legacy of the Slovak national uprising, the national liberation struggle, and the constructive work of our people belongs to the firm alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the first country of socialism. [applause, chants] The Soviet Union, in the difficult years of the struggle for our national existence, acted consistently and resolutely in the defense of Czechoslovak independence. In the dark period of the war our nations drew strength and hope from the heroic struggle of the Soviet people. Bound up with them are the decisive stages of the Czechoslovak national liberation struggle. The Soviet Union gave political, moral, military, and material assistance and support to the uprising. The sending of experienced Soviet organizers made a significant contribution to the development of the partisan movement in our country. The Soviet Army aided the uprising in the glorious Carpathian-Dukla operation, which in turn began the liberation of Czechoslovakia itself.

The liberation mission of the Soviet Army will remain forever in the memory of our nations. The memory of 140,000 Soviet heroes, who gave their lives in the liberation of our homeland, will live forever in our minds and hearts. The entire 40 years that have passed have confirmed the historic significance of our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. The CSSR is and will be a firm component of the socialist community. [applause, chants: "With the Soviet Union forever"]

The vital interests of our people demand that we strengthen and develop our unbreakable ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is an enduring and immutable direction of our policy.

Comrades: popular, progressive forces linked the national liberation struggle with the struggle for social justice. This was one of the principal ideas of the Slovak national uprising and the revolutionary changes, which the uprising began. Its assertion in the liberated CSSR was a part of the class struggle for the direction of the future development and the beginning of the socialist construction in our homeland.

In the interest of the working people we carried out profound revolutionary changes, deprived the bourgeoisie of their privileges and eliminated exploitation. The principal purpose of the dynamic development of the national economy, the building of modern industry, the growth of large scale agricultural production. In other branches we saw, and see in them, serving the benefit of the working man. During the past 40 years the life of the working man has changed unrecognizably; there are frequent examples to testify to this in Slovakia, but it applies to our whole state. Our people are assured of firm social and living guarantees, from the cradle to old age. This, in the present-day world, is no negligible thing.

The socialist system has opened wide the access for the working people to education, spiritual and cultural development. We can be justly proud of the results achieved. A great deal has been done in implementing the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The tasks set in this year's plan are being fulfilled and exceeded. There are prerequisites that we will achieve a good harvest this year. We welcome the initiative with which the working people have replied to the proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the CSSR Government on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the CSSR people, and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank work collectives and individuals for the material pledges which they accepted, and to express the conviction that the fulfillment of these pledges will contribute to the multiplication of the material and spiritual wealth of our society. Honest work is the best way to expresc our relation to the great revolutionary traditions of our people and to the tasks of today. [applause]

Life, the needs of our society's further development, and competition with the world, place before us new continually more demanding tasks. They make it necessary for us to give ourselves ever higher goals. We have learned many things and gained irreplaceable experiences. We know how complicated it is to make a socialist change of society and human thought. The great example of the uprising and the work of building socialism, however, give us the certainty that the guarantee of further successful progress is in the realistic policy of the party, the National Front, the never-ending energy of the conscious and creative initiative of the people.

Comrades, the historical contribution of the Slovak national uprising lies also in the fact that it made a significant contribution to the creation of new relations between our fraternal nations. The people in the liberated territory of the uprising, with unprecedented enthusiasn, declared the Czechoslovak Republic as a joint state of Czechs and Slovaks, as the natural homeland of our nations. Their fraternal coexistance has been strengthening from the day of the liberation. The historical differences on the economic, social, and cultural level have been removed through friendly cooperation in the footsteps of the building of socialism. Thanks to this, today our whole homeland is a modern, developed country. [applause]

The strengthening of relations between our nations culminated in the federal arrangement of the state. The experiences of the past 15 years show that it is really the Leninist solution which successfully aids the development of both our national republics, and in strengthening the unity and strength of our joint CSSR homeland. In the highest interest of our people we will not cease in strengthening and deepening the unity and fraternal bonds of the Czech and Slovak nations and other nationalities in our state. [applause]

In the joint struggle for national liberation, the thought of the wide union of anti-fascist, democratic, and patriotic forces was being born, and in the Slovak national uprising it began to be implemented in practice.

This union of the workers of the town and country developed further in the postwar years; it played a vital part in the course of the national and democratic revolution and in the building of socialism. Our socialist present is the personification of the struggles, work, sacrifices, and enthusiasm of millions -- Communists, members of other political parties, nonparty members, members of all the organizations of the National Front, workers, agriculture workers, the intelligentsia, women and youth. The National Front fulfills and will continue to fulfill a significant role in strengthening the unity of the people and the development of their participation in the building and directing of society.

The past 40 years are witness to the fact that the great task of the creation of a new just society has its foundation in the struggle and work of the CPCZ, in the eternal ideals of Marxism-Leninism, The Communist Party proved itself as an initiator and organizer of the struggle and building efforts of the masses in the Slovak national uprising, during the whole course of the national democratic revolution and in the period of the building of socialism. It showed the ability to formulate and put into being the revolutionary program, to creatively develop leninist policy, to consistently fight for the interests and rights of the workers, for the longings of our nations. This is why it became and is recognized as the leading political force of our society. We will continually strengthen the avant-garde will of the Communist Party, strengthen its unity and action capability, deepen its ties with the people. We see in this the significant prerequisite for further successful social development, the guarantee of a happy peaceful future of our homeland.

Comrades, recall the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising at a time when the threat of a new military conflict again hangs over the world. Nations paid a terrible price and made immense sacrifices for victory over fascism. It is good to remind ourselves of this. There are still many who live and remember the price of liberty. World peace, peace on our continent has been maintained successfully for 40 years. This is due, above all, to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community. It is a result of joint effort, peace-loving, democratic, realistic forces who understand and implement the vital nature of peaceful coexistence. However, the reactionary aggressive forces do not wish to come to terms with this reality.

Imperialism, in particular American imperialism, using all means, tries to gain world rule, to dictate its will and its rules on other nations. This is why it unleashed a crusade against socialism and progressive forces, caused a new round of the arms race. It is attempting to subvert the strategic balance in the world, to cast doubt on the postwar arrangement and to revive revanchism.

These adventurist plans increase the danger of military conflict. Our nations also survived the horrors of two world wars in this century. They vividly remember the suffering and huge losses caused by Nazi aggression. Naturally [interrupted by chants of "we want peace"] This is a true voice of our people -- not only this manifestation -- and of all sensible and reasonable people the world over. It is with understandable resistance that these plans are received in our country; they are being condemned with indignation. The defense of peace requires from us a strengthening of the firmness of our socialist order, increased defense ability, strengthening of unity, and unified progress with the fraternal socialist countries, and the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world. Their joint effort represents a path toward achieving a turning point in the dangerous international developments, toward returning to the policy of peaceful coexistence and toward preserving peace for the present as well as future generations. Our people will do all in their might to achieve these aims. [applause, chants of "long live peace"]

Esteemed comrades, dear friends, we are entering a period of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of our national liberation movement and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. Soon we will commemorate the significant anniversary of the battles of Dukla. Our towns and villages will in turn celebrate the historical moments of their liberation. Next May we will remember the 40th Anniversary of the uprising of the Czech people and the famous Prague operation of the Soviet Army which ended the war. It is with joy that we appreciate the fact that our people welcome these anniversaries by broad development of labor and social activity, by new actions for the efflorescence of our socialist homeland. [applause]

Faithful to the revolutionary heritage of the Soviet nation uprising, the entire anti-fascist resistance, we will consistently continue in the building of an advanced socialist community. [applause, chants of "Long live the CPCZ"]

Honor and glory to the fighters of the national liberation movement; lasting memory to the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of our people! [applause] Honor and glory to the Soviet people who have a decisive merit in the victory over fascism and who brought freedom to our peoples! [applause]

May the indestructible CSSR-USSR friendship and alliance live forever and be deepened further! [appause, chants of "Husak"] Long live the friendship and alliance with the fraternal socialist countries! [applause] May our socialist homeland, the CSSR, flourish forcefully; long live our working people! [applause] Long live the CPCZ, long live peace. [applause, chants of "Long live peace"]

TV Shows Officials Lineup

AU281556 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Television Service in Slovak at 1255 GMT 28 August carries a 75-minute live relay -- also carried by Intervision -- from Banska Bystrica of a rally of the working people and youth, marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The broadcast opens with an establishing shot of the crowd assembled in the rally area, focusing on the CSSR and Soviet party and government delegations, headed by CSSR party and state leader Gustav Husak and Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, as they walk to the VIP dais to take their places. Following this, the CSSR and USSR national anthems are played.

At 1305 GMT, Slovak party leader J. Lenart is seen welcoming all CSSR and foreign participants in the rally in an 8-minute speech and introducing Husak as the event's main speaker. During Husak's 32-minute speech, the camera cuts to the crowd and pans it from time to time. Among the crowd, numerous CSSR uniformed soldiers can be seen.

Husak is followed by Ustinov, who speaks 19 minutes in Russian; his speech is translated simultaneously into Slovak for the television broadcast.

In the final stage of the rally, during Ustinov's speech, the panning camera shows the following lineup of CSSR upper-echelon party officials -- from left to right: M. Beno, J. Janik, J. Fojtik, V. Salgovic, K. Hoffmann, J. Korcak, A. Indra, V. Bilak, G. Husak, D. Ustinov, J. Lenart, L. Strougal, M. Jakes, P. Colotka, J. Kempny, M. Hruskovic, J. Haman, an unidentified woman, J. Havlin, J. Polednik, M. Valek, and M. Kabrhelovao.

The rally ends at 1410 GMT with a CSSR army band playing the "Internationale."

Husak Receives Ustinov

LD281749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, today received the Soviet delegation led by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense. Comrade Gustav Husak cordially welcomed Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov and the entire Soviet delegation at the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, and he thanked them for the attention given to this anniversary in the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the statewide celebrations of the Slovak national uprising are an expression of the determination of all CSSR people to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. He asked Dmitriy Ustinov to convey sincere greetings and best wishes to Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet people.

Dmitriy Ustinov conveyed congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and warm wishes of further success in the construction of socialism in the CSSR to Gustav Husak, the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, and all CSSR workers, from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people. At the meeting, Comrades Gustav Husak and Dmitriy Ustinov informed each other about how the Soviet people are fulfilling the tasks of the 26th Congress and the preparations for the election program of the CPSU for its 27th congress, and about how CSSR workers are fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th Congress. They highly praised the all-round and ever developing CSSR-Soviet cooperation and emphasized the great importance of the agreements made at the summit meeting in June in Moscow.

In evaluating the world situation, they pointed out that the international situation has seriously deteriorated recently, and that the danger of war has grown because of the militarist policy of the United States and ITS allies in NATO. They expressed concern about the activization of revanchist forces in the FRG which are attempting to cast doubts on the territorial-political realities which came into existence after World War II. They emphasized the continuing importance of the all-round strengthening of CSSR - Soviet friendship, the unity and bonds of the fraternal socialist countries, and further strengthening of the Warsaw Pact.

The meeting took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. Taking part were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Leaders Meet Resistance Groups

LD282011 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, CPSL Central Committee first secretary, Peter Colotka, Slovak Government premier, and Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, met members of resistance organizations' delegations from Bulgaria, France, Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, the PPR, Romania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Italy and the Soviet Union, and of the International Federation of Antifascist Fighters, in the Revolutionary Trade Union building in Banska Bystrica. Also present was Jean Laurain, state secretary for war veterans' affairs attached to the French Ministry of Defense.

Taking part in the meeting were CPSL Central Committee Presidium members Viliam Salgovic, Slovak National Council chairman, and Jan Janik, CPSL Central Committee secretary, Lubomir Prochazka, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

The members of foreign delegations, made up predominantly of direct participants in the Slovak national uprising, were introduced by Frantisek Miseje, Federal Central Committee chairman of the CSSR Union of Antifascist Fighters.

Comrade Jozef Lenart conveyed the greetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, to the foreign guests, and he expressed pleasure that they accepted the invitation to take part in the statewide cerebrations of the Slovak national uprising. He praised their active share in the antifascist struggle of our people and he emphasized that their struggle was not in vain; they can see with their own eyes the flourishing of our homeland and experience the friendship and gratitude of our people.

Thanks for the cordial welcome was given by (Zikmund Jeshchanin), deputy general secretary of the International Federation of Antifascist Fighters. He recalled that the Slovak national uprising, as one of the largest antifascist manifestations, played an important role not only in the modern history of the CSSR but of the whole of Europe.

Husak Meets Regional Official

LD282026 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received today, in the presence of Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, representatives of the Central Slovak Region, led by Vladimir Pirosik, leading secretary of the regional party committee.

Comrade Pirosik handed Comrade Husak a report on the fulfillment of a socialist pledge adopted by the workers of the region in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Comrade Gustav Husak praised the initiative of the region's working people shown in the fulfillment of the state plan of development of national economy and also in the dignified celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. He wished them further successes in work on building an advanced socialist society.

Husak Meets French Minister

LD282009 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Republic, attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, has met with Jean Laurain, state secretary for war veterans affairs at the French Ministry of Defense, and a member of his entourage, commander of a French unit in the Slovak national uprising, (Georg de la Millieun). Also present was Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Pierre Henri Dessaux, French ambassador.

Leaders Attend Artistic Program

LD282242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] In the late afternoon, the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR and of the Czech SR, Federal Assembly, and Czech National Council, federal and Czech government; led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; and a USSR party and state delegation, led by Dmitriy Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of national defense; the representatives of the CPSL Central Committee, National Front of the Slovak SR Central Committee, Slovak National Council, and of the Slovak government; and official guests attended a festive artistic program in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The program, based on the works of Slovak, Czech, and Soviet authors, expressed inseparable fraternity and sincere friendship between the peoples of the CSSR and the USSR. Its creators and interpreters paid tribute to the heroic fighters against fascism for liberation of our homeland.

Husak, Others Leave for Prague

LD281959 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and other members of the delegation left Banska Bystrica for Prague this evening. Seeing them off at Sliac airport were Comrade Jozef Lenart and other representatives. The guests of the statewide celebrations were seen off at the airport by many working people and young people.

Ustinov Visits Museum

LD290951 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense, today visited the Museum of the Slovak National Uprising in Banska Bystrica.

The delegation was accompanied by the following members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Jozef Lenart, and Peter Colotka; by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; by members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee: Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovi and CPSL Central Committee Secretary Jan Janik; and by National Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur.

Also present were Yuriy Chelpanov, Soviet military and air attache in the CSSR; Igor Cherkasov, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the CSSR; and Vadim Stepanov, consul general of the Soviet Union in Bratislava.

The esteemed guests were welcomed at the museum by officials of the Central Slovak region led by Vladimir Pirosik, leading secretary of the regional CPSL committee.

The entire party toured the exhibition, which had been newly mounted to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

An audiovisual presentation showed the evolution of the workers and communist movement in Czechoslovakia, beginning with the influence of great October on the revolutionary drive of the Czechoslovak proletariat and the emergence of the CPCZ prior to its historical role in organizing the fight against German fascism, and the crucial aid of the Soviet Union to the uprising right up to the coming to fruition of the ideals of the Slovak national uprising in the life of our people.

The visitors showed interest in the rich collection of written documents, photographs, and regalia of the time relating to the antifascist national liberation struggle of the Slovak people in the years of World Wars II.

At the end of the visit, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov signed the visitors' book.

Ustinov Delegation Departs

LD291034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense, which took part in the national celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising in Banska Bystrica, left by air today for the Soviet Union.

At the festively decorated airport in Sliac, the esteemed guests were cordially seen off by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; by members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee: Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; and Jan Janik, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and by other officials.

Also seeing them off were Viktor Lomakin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to the CSSR, and Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache of the Soviet Union in the CSSR.

After the Soviet and CSSR national anthems, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, made an inspection of the honor guard. After a ceremonial march-past by the honor guard, Pioneers presented the Soviet guests with bouquets of red flowers.

To the hearty cheers of the inhabitants, the Soviet delegation climbed aboard the special aircraft, which took off at 1030 hours (0830 GMT].

Representatives of CSSR party and state bodies, who were present to see off the Soviet party and government delegation, today left Banska Bystrica.

USSR Coverage

For Soviet reportage on USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov's visit to the CSSR to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, including a speech by him on the occasion and an article on the event in the 28 August PRAVDA by CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak, see the Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT of 28 August and subsequent editions.

COMMENT ON REAGAN CANDIDACY, PLATFORM, 2D TERM

DW2810l3 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners: As was expected Ronald Reagan was elected presidential candidate at the convention of the Republican Party -- one of the two big parties of the United States. The event received worldwide attention and comment, since logically for the American people and the rest of the world, much depends on the person and the forces behind the person who possibly will be elected on 6 November. What this will be, if Reagan were elected a second time, can hardly be doubted in the face of the Republican platform and the results of Reagan's first term in office.

Even more clearly than 4 years ago this platform demands military superiority, attributes secondary importance to any disarmament effort, expressly calls for continuing militarization of outer space, and announces an all-out struggle against communism. This intention cannot be doubted at all, as I said before. This is said in rare unanimity by the commentators of all political shades. It is, of course, justified to ask in this respect if the United States can cope economically and politically with this same course over the years to come, and in this, one must also consider the enormously high budget deficit and the grumbling of some allies. However, for now, these are questions without answers. Nothing indicates -- not even the oft-cited considerations of election tactics -- that this government will show any genuine negotiating readiness on any substantial issue in the near future. It does not show readiness in regard to negotiations once again proposed by the Soviet Union, for banning the militarization of outer space.

The bourgeois press has carried a large number of sarcastic and critical remarks on the style and contents of this party convention. There was talk of "intoxication with patriotism," of a "spectacle of demagogy," and of the "unscrupulous misuse of knowledge through mass psychology." I could continue citing similar and other remarks which would fill whole pages. In part they reveal uneasiness. Even conservative people in West Europe are uncomfortable with the idea of eventual exposure to the unpredictabilities of American boasting mania for another 4 years. It is considered disgusting that the speeches delivered at this party convention reflected somewhat the mentality that even went so far as to produce T-shirts with the inscription "Kill a Russian" for the Olympic Games.

However, on the other hand such remarks are also deliberate attempts at minimizing, according to the motto: Well, this is what the Americans need, what belongs to their way of freedom. This would mean that the manipulated are to blame and not the manipulators. If we are interested in this aspect of American election campaigns then it is, in my view, only from the viewpoint concerning the perversion of the idea of freedom and democracy emanating from imperialism. He who misuses Christianity and patriotism in such a shameless manner as it actually happens in the United States and who wants -- and I quote from the latest Reagan speech -- to restore God's place in the state leadership, and at the same time announces jokingly the bombing of the Soviet Union, is unmasking himself and the system he represents. This is what should be pondered in the West, instead of making fun of the American people in a superficially sarcastic manner.

Yet another remark seems necessary: If Reagan, irrespective of many foreign-policy failures during the past few years, once again presents a program of showing the arrogance of power, then some of his allies are also responsible. They have joined this policy in its most important and most dangerous aspects over many years, often against their own interests and to their own harm, but without any perceptible alternatives.

If the latest plan from the Pentagon kitchen -- setting up a pipeline filled with explosives across Europe -- meets with opposition beyond our borders, then this is usually expressed through military-technical arguments. Such a modern Maginot Line, a new West wall, it is said, is not intended as a military consideration. However, the essential point of those ever new projects of armament madness is actually the political and psychological aspect.

People are to systematically get used to the inevitability of war. They are to be imbued with the fear of communists [words indistinct] Hardly any of the Western media objects to this kind of psychological war preparations, even though this should be part of a policy of common sense just like the concern about environmental protection -- or should it not be even more important?

The 35 CSCE states will resume their deliberations in Stockholm in 2 weeks. The issue discussed there is confidence-building and more confidence in Europe. The inventors of the exploding pipeline naturally render a disservice to this conference, just as was done by Reagan and his secretary of state, who said recently that the division of Europe was unacceptable. This term can only mean the existence of two social systems on our continent. Since it must be assumed that Reagan does not want to question capitalism, he could only have meant us, the socialist countries whose existence is unacceptable to him. Is it possible to build confidence in this way?

As everyone knows, another issue at the Stockholm conference is establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe. The socialist countries have submitted this proposal on the basis of a Swedish initiative, among other things. In recent months this proposal has met with growing approval by the West European public. Leading DGB and SPD officials in the FRG have backed it and numerous regional parliaments in various West European countries have supported it, declaring their territory nuclear-free zones. In Manchester in spring a conference of communal politicians was held on this issue. From this conference an appeal was made to the nuclear powers which was answered by Konstantin Chernenko.

The Soviet politician welcomes the suggestions by the mayor of Manchester and recounts our respective proposals as well as the fact that we continue to advocate the elimination of all nuclear weapons in addition to such nuclear-free zones. I am mentioning this only because some people in the West are trying to create the impression that presently not only the United States but also the Soviet Union is not particularly interested in disarmament negotiations. This is nothing but an attempt to whitewash Washington of its obstructionist policy.

Thus, whoever would like to can sit at a table with the Soviet Union today, just like yesterday or tomorrow. He can negotiate on nuclear-free zones or the abolition of all nuclear weapons, on the ban of all nuclear tests or the freeze of nuclear armaments, on an absolute ban of arms in outer space and an agreement on the nonuse of force -- anything that helps us out of the deadlock of the arms race. However, we should be spared one thing -- empty words covering up continuation of the arms race.

If Reagan's party convention was a big propaganda show, as the bourgeois media have admitted, and if the coming months of the election campaign in the United States are marked by propaganda and manipulation, one should not try to include the socialist countries in this show. Moscow is receptive to serious proposals at any time. No one knowing the Soviet Union has a right to doubt that.

STOPH, KUWAITI SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MEET

LD281913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) -- The mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and Kuwait contributes to improving the international climate and to securing peace in the current tense global political situation. There was agreement on this between Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph, and Kuwaiti Minister for Social Affairs, Labor, and Housing Hamad 'Isa ar-Rujayb, during a talk on Tuesday.

The guest praised the successful development of relations between both countries which has taken place since the visit by Erich Honecker to Kuwait and on the basis of the agreements concluded at that time with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

Willi Stoph explained the consistent peace policy of the GDR which has gained expression in the most recent meetings between Erich Honecker and the representatives of other states. The GDR is firmly resolved to counter the danger of a nuclear inferno. This is why it is campaigning for a return to detente, for constructive dialogue and for the creation of favorable conditions for fruitful negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equal security. Earlier, the guest was received by the state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, Dr Gerhard Beil.

FELFE HOLDS TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN MINISTER

LD251648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Aug (ADN) — On Saturday in Berlin Werner Felfe, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Jaime Roman Wheelock, member of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (FSLN) and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform of the Republic of Nicaragua, discussed the intensified efforts of the GDR and Nicaragua, together with all peace-loving forces, to make an effective contribution to the preservation of peace and to forcing back the aggressive confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism. The Nicaraguan politician is heading an FSLN delegation which is visiting the GDR to study the SED's agricultural policy.

In the cordial exchange of views, current problems in the international situation and questions related to the social development of the GDR and revolutionary Nicaragua, bilateral cooperation between the two states and the fraternal relations between the SED and FSLN were discussed.

Werner Felfe informed the Nicaraguan guest about the numerous efforts and initiatives carried out by the GDR working people in the strengthening of socialism and preservation of peace for further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and for a worthy preparation of the 35th anniversary of the socialist German state. He reported on the historical experiences of the SED in building up socialist society, above all in the social transformation of the countryside, as well as on the implementation of the SED's policy of alliance.

Jaime Wheelock informed him about the difficult struggle of the FSLN and of the entire Nicaraguan people under conditions of worsening imperialist pressure and continual counterrevolution.

He outlined the way in which Nicaragua is building a society free of imperialist exploitation and subordination and how the incisive revolutionary changes introduced since 19 July 1979 are being further consolidated and defended against all attacks. He described in detail the great efforts and successes of his country in the implementation of democratic agrarian reform. Jaime Wheelock thanked the SED and the GDR people warmly for the active solidarity and support which they have consistently given the Sandinist revolution.

CHURCHES ASKED TO SHOW SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

DW290843 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0615 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Commentary by Karl Ordnung, regional secretary of Christian Peace Conference]

[Text] Dear listeners, 4 weeks ago the people of Nicaragua celebrated the fifth anniversary of their liberation from the Somoza dictatorship. To mark this occasion, I have intensely examined the present situation in this small Central American country. I have read reports and studied political analyses, and have spoken to a friend, a theologian, who returned just a few days ago from a stay of several weeks in Nicaragua.

Although we read nearly every day reports about new attacks by counterrevolutionaries, about the efforts undertaken by the government to organize defenses and to maintain supplies to the population, and about the preparations for the elections in November, I only became aware of the true extent and the intensity of the struggle in which this small country is embroiled after having devoted myself to such detailed study. We are in danger of getting used to terrible things too quickly in the vague hope that everything will turn out all right in the end. However, Nicaragua needs our whole undivided attention, our prayers, and our solidarity. This is because everything that happens in and to Nicaragua has an impact on the world's situation. Among other things, one aspect of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua is that a great number of Christians have been actively involved from the very beginning. This is illustrated by the fact that three Catholic priests hold office as ministers. These Christians see the construction of a new society not only as a political necessity, but also as a commitment arising from the Gospel.

The fact that a poor people has been able to free itself from a reign of terror supported by the United States, that it then set to work to eliminate hunger and create living conditions worthy of human beings -- this fact gives great hope to millions of people still being subjugated and exploited. West German theologian Dorothee Soelle said after a visit to Nicaragua that the country's most important export product is hope. However, the very thing that fills the poor, the subjugated, and all those people striving for a better life for themselves and for their children with hope, fills those who live from the exploitation and subjugation of others with anxiety and hate. From the very beginning the present U.S. Government left no doubt that it will do everything (it can) to reverse the revolutionary development in Nicaragua because this represents a threat to (its vital) security interests. However, the United States, equipped with the most modern weapons of mass destruction, feels threatened in some way other than militarily by this small country.

Quakers in the United States recently published a study on their country's armaments policy. In this study, they note two figures that provide a clue to understanding the international situation. Some 6 percent of the world's population lives in the United States and they consume 40 percent of the world's raw materials. Those wielding power in the United States want things to remain as they are forever.

On the other hand, the Nicaraguan people, along with the socialist countries and many other forces, are striving to create a world in which these raw materials will be distributed justly, so everyone gets a share, and they are beginning to establish the corresponding social orders in their countries. This is what makes the United States feel threatened, and it is building ever more terrible weapons to arrest this development. For this reason it has been waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua for more than a year. It has organized counterrevolutionary military units from former followers of dictator Somoza and other mercenaries, which operate against Nicaragua from neighboring states, and it has mined the country's harbors and imposed an economic blockade. The aim of the military operations and the destruction carried out in this connection is to place such a burden on the country's economy that it can no longer meet the needs of the people. Nicaragua is forced to devote 25 percent of its national income to defense this year. Last year the material damage caused by the war amounted to $128 million. This corresponds to 31 pereent of revenue from exports. In the first half of this year, this amount was by far surpassed. This shows that the United States is deliberately stepping up its military actions.

The situation is serious. It is astounding that all visitors speak of the people's great composure coupled with a determination to fight. Ocotal, a town situated near the border with Honduras, has been attacked by counterrevolutionaries on several occasions, and Catholic priests there have taken up arms and joined the ranks of those performing lookout duty at night. They refer to the book of Nehemiah in the Old Testament which reports on the reconstruction of Jerusalem and states that the men did their work with one hand and held their weapons in the other so as to ensure the peaceful reconstruction of the buildings. Nicaragua needs our solidarity. Just as I have done, dear listeners, you will ask: What can we do?

First, we can be thankful that our state has close ties with revolutionary Nicaragua and does what it can to help. This once again makes it clear that the more stable we are economically, the more we can help. However, that is only one side of the coin. Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture and a priest, pointed out in a letter sent some time ago to the Christian Peace Conference regional committee in the GDR that the United States is not only waging war against Nicaragua militarily and economically, but above all ideologically. It is trying to defame the revolution by speaking, for instance, of persecution of the church. Methodist Pastor Benjamin Cortes, one of the leaders of the Evangelical Development Service in Nicaragua, spoke out vehemently against this lie in a recent interview with an Austrian newspaper. However, this lie continues to have an effect and is designed to weaken the solidarity of church circles.

This presents all of us with an opportunity to do something. Ernesto Cardenal believes that one of the special solidarity tasks of Christians is to participate in the struggle against the defamation of the revolution in Nicaragua. A donation to show one's solidarity is not enough, even though this is important. Therefore, it is important to overcome the indifference that repeatedly befalls us and to inform ourselves thoroughly about the country, to speak out against those who minimize the danger posed by the United States, and to repeatedly bear witness openly and publicly to our solidarity. There are many church groups in the GDR that are active in this direction, but we must do still more so that the hope that Nicaragua radiates will live on.

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG ATOMIC CONFERENCE -- Leipzig, 24 Aug (ADN) -- After 5 days of lively exchanges of views among over 350 scientists from 30 countries, the "X-84" International Conference on Inneratomic Processes in Atoms, Molecules, and Solids ended on Friday in Leipzig. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

REAGAN SPEECH STRESSES MILITARY STRENGTH

AU281157 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Aug 84 p 2

[Report by correspondent Peter Vajda: "The Dallas Presidential Nomination Convention Has Ended — In His Final Speech, Reagan Stressed Military Power and Attacked the Democrats."]

[Text] The Republican presidential nomination convention ended on Friday night with President Ronald Reagan's nomination acceptance speech. The convention was stage-managed to the end, and the Hollywood-style final act served to attract and hold the attention of the country's television viewers — all this at a time when the party's leaders are highly concerned about exaggerated self-confidence.

Most of the President's speech was a vitriolic attack on the current leaders of the Democratic Party. The President said that the Democrats, in preparing for tax increases and an increased budget deficit, were spending the country's money "like a drunken sailor," and immediately added that this comparison could be an insult to the drunken sailor. Reagan stated that there was a fundamental difference between the two parties, as one of them relied on pessimism, fear, and constraint, while the other relied on hope, confidence, and progress. However, the President did not go on to mention concrete programs for the next 4 years. A dominant, recurrent theme of his speech was an emphatic assertion of America's greatness -- even the "crippled Los Angeles Olympics" served as justification — and the assertion of military strength. Comparing particular achievements of his administration with the Carter era, he said that, in that period "one country after the other" came under Soviet domination; since 1981, however, "the communists have not acquired a single inch of territory...."

Listing foreign policy achievements, Reagan pointed out that all of them were and are made possible through the bolstering of the U.S. Armed Forces "Today our troops have new and better equipment, and their morale is higher. The better their equipment, the less chance there is of having to use it. But if, God forbid, we have to defend the nation someday, nothing would be more immoral than to ask our soldiers to do this with weapons poorer than those of the potential enemy." This was the moderate tone of the section of the President's speech in which he referred to the desire for military superiority set out in the party program.... Arguing with the Democrats, Ronald Reagan also mentioned that there could be no danger of the United States becoming too strong." "Of the four wars that broke out in my lifetime, not one broke out because America was too strong. It is weakness that leads an adventurous enemy to the wrong conclusions," he said.

Referring to developments in Afghanistan, he strongly attacked the Soviet Union, and in line with several recent high-level administration pronouncements, he returned in his speech to the expression "captive nations," applied by U.S. propaganda to the socialist countries. Reagan presented the liberation movements in Central America and Latin America as attempts "at communist takeover with the large-scale support of the Soviet Union and Cuba." He offered the prospect of continued support by the Republican administration for its friends in the area: "Our administration will not allow fear and retreat to become U.S. policy."

At the same time, Reagan did his best to consider the needs of a larger audience as well as those at the ultraconservative convention, and stressed that it was necessary to reduce the danger of a nuclear war through limiting the level of nuclear arms.

"In the last 3 and 1/2 years I have spoken in the parliaments of Europe and Asia, where I declared that it is impossible to win a nuclear war and it must never be fought. These words of mine were followed by spontaneous applause. They are only two nations whose agreements can rid the world of these doomsday weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union," he said in his appeal for the renewal of negotiations. However, he did not mention a word about the reasons that led to the cessation of negotiations; he did not outline or present new proposals. On the contrary, he condemned those Democrats who had stressed the necessity for new diplomatic initiatives at their convention. These politicians, he said, "would make one-sided and unwise compromises to the Soviet Union."

In his renomination speech, Vice President George Bush who, it is no secret, is preparing for the presidential nomination in 1988, spoke in the same spirit as Reagan, but in a slightly milder tone.

With the conclusion of the Republican Convention, the U.S. election campaign has started its final, decisive phase.

GDR DAILY CITED ON DREGGER, GENSCHER REMARKS

AU281048 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Aug 84 p 2

[ADN-MTI report: "Official Berlin Reaction to Dregger's Anti-GDR Attacks; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Commentary on Prospects of Erich Honecker's FRG Visit"]

[Text] ADN has reported the commentary made by SED central daily NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Saturday concerning the belligerent press statement of Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group.

The commentary denounces Dregger's "scandalous and provocative attacks on a possible visit of the GDR head of state to the FRG," and says that "they are deliberately aimed against the development of good relations between the GDR and the FRG." "No one should doubt that, faced with such matters, the chairman of the GDR State Council is not straining to visit the FRG," points out NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

"As shown also by the worldwide echo to Mr Dregger's attacks, international public opinion understands very well what is involved: It is the fact that the possible visit of the chairman of the GDR State Council to the FRG, for which neither a date, agenda, nor itinerary have been agreed on so far, is not to take place. This is the goal, and certain forces, which are by no means without influence, are already creating an atmosphere suitable for this," notes the author of the commentary, adding it is no secret that further disruptive acts are being prepared.

"What remains to be done?" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND asks. "In any case, the task of resolving those questions that are to be settled, in the interests of peace and bilateral relations, and pursuant to the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG, remains on the agenda. However, the question whether those who bear the responsibility on the Rhine realize what the game's stakes are also remains," the SED central daily concludes.

Simultaneously with the publication of the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND commentary, an official West German statement also appeared. The visit by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, planned for the end of September, is of great significance from the viewpoint of the development of the European situation, and therefore it must take place under fitting circumstances, stated FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in a program of the West German ARD television Friday night.

With the term "fitting circumstances," Genscher gave an answer to Alfred Dregger's statement directed against the visit. The foreign minister resolutely disavowed Dregger's attack and stressed that relations between the GDR and the FRG are playing, and can play a positive role in East-West relations.

FALUVEGI LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TO MEET BAYBAKOV

LD271737 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) -- Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, left for Moscow on Monday to hold talks with his colleague Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Office. They are to discuss topical questions of economic cooperation and coordination of national economic plans for the years 1986-1990.

OFFICIALS ATTEND CSSR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD281929 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI) -- Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary, gave a cocktail party Tuesday in Budapest on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

Present were Peter Varga, head of department of the HSWP CC, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of the National Office for Water Management, Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Istvan Roska, deputy foreign ministers [as received], Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, and members of several diplomatic missions.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS -- Budapest, August 23 (MTI) -- Plan coordination is an important factor in the development of Hungarian-Romanian economic relations and the long-term goods exchange agreement envisages a turnover of 2,100 million roubles for the period 1981-1985. The talks coordinating plans for the period 1986-1990 aim at preparing new agreements for cooperation and specialization in mechanical engineering, electronics, metallurgy and the chemical industry for which ministries and the central planning organizations have designated 50 areas. The share of machinery and equipment exceeds 30 percent in bilateral trade. In recent years Hungary has increased machine tool and electric air furnace deliveries, and supplied a considerable number of floating cranes. Oil industrial equipment takes up a large share of deliveries to Hungary, as well as waggons of the Hungarian railways, Dacia cars and small Aro lorries. Trade between the border regions of Hungary and Romania has been expanding in recent years and there are regular direct contacts between department stores. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 23 Aug 84 LD]

DAILIES ATTACK LIPSKI DER SPIEGEL ARTICLE

LD281546 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- All the leading Warsaw dailies carry sharp criticisms of an essay by the Polish writer Jan Jozef Lipski published by DER SPIEGEL weekly of August 20 under the title "Two Bandits." ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote among other things: "These are peculiar deliberations. They apparently aim to disavow, in the eyes of DER SPIEGEL readers, the sharp reaction in Poland to the increasingly impudent campaign waged in the Federal Republic of Germany by advocates of the so-called 'unification of the nation within the Reich borders of 1937'".

RZECZPOSPOLITA stressed that "deliberate disregard for threats carried by the wave of revisionism in the FRG and their portraying in the Western press the way it has been done by Lipski is, essentially, an act against the Polish reason of state and constitutes nothing but support to all anti-Polish, revanchist and revisionist forces in the Federal Republic of Germany."

TRYBUNA LUDU recalled that: "Mr. Lipski has for years been uncritical in voicing slogans which put him in a position of someone trying to win approval of the reactionist and ill-disposed towards Poland, Christian-Democratic forces in the FRG, which have now intensified, in the shade of the newly-deployed missiles, [words indistinct] of restoring "German unity," and which dream of the 1937 borders of the Reich.

"It is not for the first time that Jan Jozef Lipski provides those West German circles with propaganda ammunition and is the key witness in their launching the thesis to the effect that some rift has appeared "in the Polish intellectual circles" as regards their attitude towards the FRG's revisionist policies," the paper opined. "Jan Jozef Lipski is not the only one to falsify history and to seek applause in the FRG -- although he has taken the shameful lead in this field. The FRG policy of "unification of Germany" enjoyed propaganda support also on the part of other KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists." (Lipski was a member of the illegal group known as KOR). "Such views have also been voiced by the Paris-based KULTURA monthly," TRYBUNA LUDU recalled.

"During World War Two Poland had neither a Petain nor a Quisling. We are unanimous on the issue of security of our borders and this country's territorial integrity, this is great historical experience of which we become aware once again on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the Nazi Germany's aggression on Poland. This is a true barometer of sentiments of the society and the people's government," stressed the paper. "By contrast, the barometer of political concepts by Mr. Lipski and by "oppostion" would [words indistinct] result of ideological obstinacy and cosmopolitan ambitions, their views drifted towards the side haunted by the ghosts of quisling-style traitors," TRYBUNA concluded.

SZALJDA SPEAKS ON ROMANIA'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

AU271655 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 84 p 2

["Summary" of speech made by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szaljda at the 21 August solemn concert in Warsaw to mark the 40th anniversary of revolution in Romania]

[Excerpts] The day of 23 August 1944 is a momentous date in the life of the Romanian people, Z. Szalajda declared. At a time when the victorious Soviet Army was nearing the borders of Romania, the workers class, led by its vanguard, the RCP, and supported by broad masses of society, organized an armed uprising in Bucharest.

Antonescu's dictatorship was overthrown, which created conditions for Romania to fight beside the Soviet Army against the Hitlerite invader.

Acting within the framework of the community of the socialist countries, we have tightened the political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between our two countries. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was signed in January 1948, is a platform for developing Polish-Romanian relations. This treaty inaugurated a rich and ever developing period in the contacts between our peoples. The vitality and topicality of the principles of this treaty were confirmed by our 1977 joint declaration on strengthening and deepening cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP and between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The ideological and political cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP is the basis of Polish-Romanian comprehensive relations. We are determined to develop and intensify this cooperation and to enrich it with new values resulting from the present conditions and future needs of socialist construction in Poland and Romania.

The present international situation, Z. Szalajda said, is marked by further deterioration in East-West relations and increased world tension. The imperialist forces, which are seeking to achieve military superiority and are trying to undermine the achievements of socialism and halt progressive changes in various countries, bear the full responsibility for this state of affairs.

Faced with the present policy of confrontation followed by the United States and its NATO allies — this policy is creating a great danger to international peace and security — we think it necessary to strengthen the power and unity of the socialist countries.

Defending peace is the historic mission of socialism. We will continue to come out in favor of halting the arms race, withdrawing restrictions, restoring economic cooperation on democratic and equitable principles, stopping the West's propaganda aggression, and normalizing relations in all spheres.

We fully support the peace initiatives put forward by Konstantin Chernenko with regard to the military-political situation in Europe and the principles of relations between nuclear powers.

Respect for the postwar political-territorial realities is the chief condition for peace in Europe. The American medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in some NATO countries have aggravated the situation in Europe still further. They have opened up a new, dangerous phase of the nuclear arms race. This state of affairs has forced the USSR to take a number of necessary measures.

It is with attention and concern that we continue to watch revisionist and revanchist trends that are reasserting themselves in the FRG and have been given publicity by the official representatives of Bonn. We are resolutely against such manifestations. We will not allow the Yalta and Potsdam decisions to be undermined.

The Warsaw Pact continues to guard our country's security. The years which have elapsed since the signing of this pact have confirmed its vital significance for the security of the entire socialist community and each individual member.

The socialist community countries cannot be indifferent to the danger created by the reckless policy of the United States and NATO. Unity and unshakable alliance with the USSR are our response.

We will oppose the attempts of the aggressive forces of imperialism, which are in action against the socialist countries, and the peoples fighting for social and national liberation and the right to be independent and to implement the revolutionary changes in their own countries.

Only a meaningful and genuine dialogue, and not reckless drives, can produce progress in solving the complicated problems of the present times.

PROSECUTOR WARNS JAWORSKI FOR ACTIVITIES

LD282140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] A warning interview took place in the office of the Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor with Seweryn Jaworski [deputy chairman of Mazowsze Solidarity in 1981] after having established the fact that after release from detention as a result of amnesty, he attempted to carry out activities which might in their consequence violate legal order and social calm.

Seweryn Jaworski has been warned that the continuation of this kind of activity could lead to him being called to account and as a result of this to the withdrawal of the amnesty benefits.

WROCLAW DISTRICT COURTS AMNESTY NEARLY 4,000

LD290733 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] During the 30 days the Amnesty Act has been in force, that is, up to 22 August, the courts of Wroclaw District applied the amnesty to nearly 4,000 persons. These included 70 who had committed crimes of a political nature: 4 had their penalties of imprisonment waived, while proceedings were discontinued with respect to 66. As far as common, and primarily criminal, offenses are concerned, courts applied the amnesty to about (4,000) persons. About 500 persons had restrictions on their liberty waived [semcln], and penal proceedings were quashed with respect to 1,639 persons who had been brought before the courts for common crimes. The amnesty was applied to 1,446 persons serving legally binding sentences in penal institutions or under investigative arrest. By 22 August this year the courts had applied the Amnesty Act to all those who came under the amnesty within this period. [Word indistinct] aid was provided for those freed from penal institutions and arrest wherever it was necessary.

PRESS CONFERENCE ADDRESSES AMNESTY ISSUE

AU281525 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25/26 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Ewa Kozierkiewicz report: "The Amnesty Is an Opportunity to Lead an Honest Life"; questioners and those answering not identified in interview portion]

[Text] On 24 August the Government Press Office held a press conference to sum up the implementation of the amnesty after 1 month.

The conference was attended by Lech Domeradzki, minister of justice; Hipolit Starszak, deputy prosecutor general of the PPR; Henry Switaj, deputy head of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labor, Wage, and Social Affairs; and representatives of the Central Board of Penitentiaries and the Supreme Court.

"The July amnesty is a logical result of those principles of our internal policy that were the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and that were reaffirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates," L. Domeradzki said at the beginning of the conference, stressing the importance of the Amnesty Act for national accord and socialist renewal.

Before the implementation of the Amnesty Act began, it was assumed that some 35,000 persons would be freed from penitentiaries and investigation detention places. So far 29,564 persons, including 9,643 persons who have been temporarily detained, 19,074 persons who have been convicted, and 847 persons who have been punished for misdemeanors, have been freed. Those freed include 1,220 women and 4,333 young people. Also, 1,790 persons who were punished by imprisonment for failing to pay fines and who paid their fines within a month of the amnesty becoming valid, have been freed. Altogether, 31,362 persons have been freed from penitentiaries and investigation detention places. The fewer than 4,000 persons to make up the estimated 35,000 persons to be amnestied are serving terms for failing to pay their fines.

It was also estimated that on the day the amnesty became valid, 652 persons temporarily detained or convicted for political offenses would be freed from penitentiaries and investigation detention places in line with Article 1 of the Amnesty Act. "Accounting" for this figure, L. Domeradzki said that B. Lis and P. Mierzejewski were not included because, as persons suspected of treason, they were unable to benefit by the amnesty. Of the 652 persons in question, 630 have been freed. The remaining 20 were also convicted of common crimes and could not be freed, even though their political offenses were subject to the amnesty.

The amnesty was also extended to almost 106,000 persons punished for misdemeanors and to persons against whom investigation and court proceedings were in progress. So far, over 285,000 persons have benefited by the amnesty, which was of exceptionally great range.

H. Starszak recalled that in line with Article 3 of the Amnesty Act, the amnesty can be applied to perpetrators who voluntarily divulge their political criminal activities. As of 24 August, 125 persons have reported to the prosecuting bodies and admitted, among other things, that they contributed to financing illegal activities or collected money for them, that they propagated antisate handbills and publications, and that they organized illegal demonstrations or activities in order to provoke strikes.

Not all concerned have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the amnesty, as attested to by the fact that up to 20 August, 144 cases of recidivism were registered, which resulted in temporary detention of 140 criminals.

H. Switaj discussed the reemployment of amnestied persons and said that 6,275 such persons have so far expressed the wish to be reemployed and that 2,195 of them are now working. He noted that work is available for every willing person because there are as many as 355,000 vacant jobs in the labor market.

Information provided at the conference was supplemented by answers to journalists' questions. Here are some of these questions.

Question: Do you know anything about the Polish people's response to the amnesty?

.nswer: The Public Poll and Program Study Center carried out a public poll on :8-30 July, which showed that 73 percent of those responding viewed the amnesty ositively. The negative attitude toward the amnesty of 11 percent was, among other :hings, a result of their fear that criminality might rise or of their belief that .aw is law and that a sentence should be served. The conditional nature of the mnesty and the fact that certain crimes have been exempted from it have been accepted ;y our society.

)uestion: Has the amnesty really increased the danger of criminality?

\nswer: The amnesty has been instrumental in increasing the danger of criminality to ; very limited extent as attested to, among other facts, by the negligible number of :ecidivists compared with the total number of amnesty releases.

)uestion: Have any people reported to our consular units to divulge their offenses? Iow many of them have done so and in what countries?

\nswer: To date we have had no information in this connection.

)uestion: Each amnesty law is usually interpreted in a positive way. Why this)ptimism?

Answer: Optimism is simply a result of the faith in man and the assumption that those :oncerned have comprehended what they did, and therefore will be able to use the)pportunities afforded by the amnesty.

)uestion: What is the law's assessment of the conduct of Jan Rulewski and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk?

Answer: Neither of them has committed a crime, but not so long ago a communique issued by the prosecutor general reported that warning talks had been held with them. They were cautioned that if they continue their activities in question they may be arraigned before a court and punished, and the amnesty may be withdrawn from them. In this connection, it is worth reminding those who ought to know that he who regains freedom does not acquire the right to conduct himself with impunity.

Question: The previous amnesties have taught us that populations in the penitentiaries have returned to normal within less than a year. How many "vacant" and "occupied" places are there now in penitentiaries?

Answer: There are over 90,000 places in our penitentiaries, of which two-thirds are "occupied" now. Simple reckoning will tell you that the amnestied have "freed" places in penitentiaries, but this does not mean that they must be occupied.

Question: Have the persons amnestied for political crimes included secondary school pupils and university students? How can they return to normal life?

Answer: The figure of amnestied persons does not include pupils. As for students, the Amnesty Act does not provide any measures regarding their lives after they have regained freedom. There is no regulation that might compel a university-level, autonomous school to readmit a student previously expelled for political activities.

Question: Have any of the persons amnestied for political crimes taken up a job or expressed the wish to go abroad?

Answer: Talks were frequently held with such persons on how they would like to lead their lives after release from the penitentiaries. In each case we offered them far-reaching assistance. So far none of them has indicated that he would like to go abroad.

POLITBURO REVIEWS WORK ENTERPRISES ISSUES

LD281824 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at its meeting on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the singning of agreements in Szczecin, Gdansk, and Jastrzebie, has emphasized the permanence and irreversible character of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress program, the line of socialist renewal, struggle, and reforms. Continuation of this line is bringing beneficial changes in the country's economic situation and all allows us to overcome the crisis phenomena. The party is, and will continue to be, faithful to this line.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, together with representatives of the leaderships of national trade union organizations, has reviewed key issues of the sociowelfare activity of work enterprises. The meeting discussed the implementation of conclusions in this sphere resulting from the meeting of trade unions activists at the Baildon Steel-works and the Marceli Nowotko engineering works. It was stated that neglect, disproportions, and irregularities occurring in this sphere are and will continue to be eliminated. It is noted, particularly after the 16th Central Committee plenum, that there has been an increase in the activeness of party organizations, trade unions, workers self-managements, and the administration in order to ensure for the work forces a proper level of services and social and welfare benefits.

These issues are systematically examined by the party leadership, and conclusions are directed to the Council of Ministers in order that they may be considered in the work of economic administration. Also, in an ever increasing number of work enterprises, the trade union movement is becoming the controller and organizer of actions aimed at satisfying the needs of work forces and their families. The Politburo has asked the trade unions to create a social labor inspectorate and to develop the statutory activity in this sphere by the end of 1984. It also asked for the carrying out of the autumn review of work positions with particular notice of the order, cleanliness, and sociowelfare conditions in work enterprises; the submitting of suggestions to works' plans for improvements in working conditions in 1985; and the undertaking of initiatives and participation in the developments of works' cultural, sports, and tourist activities, including the organizing of mass events for employees and their families.

On the other hand, the trade unions' requests to change the principles of (calculating) the welfare and housing fund at work enterprises have been recognized as justified. A request has been made to the Council of Ministers to undertake relevant work in this sphere.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the scale and state of prevention and combating of social pathology among young people. In the conclusions adopted at the meeting, the Politburo recommended, among other things, working out a long-term program of prevention of these phenomena which would ensure the proper coordination of all initiatives undertaken in this sphere, and further improvement of the legal regulations in this sector and institutional and social control of their observance.

REPORTAGE ON 23 AUGUST NATIONAL DAY, DELEGATIONS

Ceausescu Awarded Medal

AU271709 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 84 p 5

["Decision of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] For his long and excellent revolutionary activity and his special contribution to the victory of the socialist revolution and to achieving the ideals of freedom, justice, and independence for all our people;

For his decisive contribution, as head of the party and state, to drafting and implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, to raising all our people onto higher and higher levels of material and cultural civilization;

For the decisive role played in drafting and implementing the foreign policy promoted by the party and state, and for his untiring contribution to promoting the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among peoples, and for his contribution to building a better and more just world on our planet;

On the 40th anniversary of the 23 August 1944 revolutionary act,

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decides:

Article I: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will be awarded the commemorative medal "The 40th Anniversary of the Antifascist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation."

State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Order of Day Issued

AU271901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 84 p 6

["Order of the Day by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] Comrade Soldiers, corporals, sergeants, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, officers, and generals.

We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation — an event of great historic significance for the destiny of all our nation -- under conditions when the Romanian people, closely united around their Communist Party, are recording important successes in implementing the provisions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the targets of our country's socioeconomic development in the current stage, and in ensuring a new quality of work and life in our fatherland.

The revolution for social and national liberation whose beginning was marked by the 23 August 1944 armed insurrection organized and led by the RCP in cooperation with other political forces and with the Army, began a new era in our country's millenia-old history, opened the road to great revolutionary changes in all areas, and created the necessary conditions for successfully building socialism on Romanian soil. In the 40 years that have elapsed since the outbreak of the revolution, our country has accomplished great revolutionary changes in all areas, and created the necessary conditions for successfully building socialism on Romanian soil. In the 40 years that have elapsed since the outbreak of the revolution, our country has accomplished great achievements in the development of the forces of production and perfecting social relations, in the progress of science, education, and culture, and in the improvement of the living standard of the people's masses. Through its socioeconomic achievements and its consistent policy of peace and cooperation, Romania has earned well-deserved prestige in the world and secured for itself a respected place in the ranks of all world nations.

On the anniversary of the historic 23 August 1944 victory we want to pay warm homage to all the Communists, revolutionaries, antifascists, and patriots who, under RCP leadership, acted with boldness and devotion toward the cause of Romania's freedom and independence. At the same time, we honor the everlasting heroic deeds performed by the Romanian Army which, at our Communist Party's fervent call, turned all its weapons against the Hitlerite troops, thus earning glory and paying a heavy toll in casualties in the fierce struggle to completely liberate their national territory, and later, in the battles fought to liberate Hungary and Czechoslovakia and finally defeat Nazi Germany. We also honor the Soviet Army, the Soviet soldiers who bore the brunt of the struggle and made the greatest sacrifices, thus making a decisive contribution to the victory over fascism. We also pay great homage to the memory of soldiers from the other countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, to the antifascist partisans and fighters everywhere who made their contribution to routing the Hitlerite war machine and to the defeat of fascism.

The Romanian people are paying homage to the great August 1944 victory by meeting the 13th party congress with special results. The Congress will be an event of historic importance and will open new and bright prospects for raising our fatherland onto new peaks of civilization, progress, and well-being, thus marking a decisive stage in implementing the RCP program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Together with all our people and in response to the constant concern our party and state show to them, the soldiers of the Socialist of Romania, by acting in the spirit of the best traditions of our Army, are welcoming the great 23 August holiday with new successes in their military and political instruction, and in their shaping as thoroughly trained fighters with lofty patriotic and revolutionary awareness, ready at any time to do their duty for the fatherland and for the party, and ready to honorably defend the great achievements of our socialist nation.

In constantly struggling to implement the RCP concept on the defense of the fatherland by all people and the principles of the national military doctrine, the Armed Forces have deepened and perfected their cooperation with the patriotic guards, the youth paramilitary units, and the other elements of our national defense system; by responsibly fulfilling their basic mission. They are also making an important contribution to implementing the socioeconomic development programs and are participating actively in the country's political and cultural activity.

Proceeding from the realities of the present-day world, which demonstrate that the danger of war has not been eliminated, our party and socialist state -- in firmly promoting a policy of peace and understanding with all nations in the world -- will continue to pay great attention to strengthening the Armed Forces, to training, equipping, and improving the level of political and military training in order to ensure the people's peaceful work and the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of our fatherland -- the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade soldiers, corporals and sergeants, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, officers, and generals.

On the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, I want to extend warmest congratulations to you and to wish you new successes in fulfilling the mission entrusted to you by the fatherland, the people, and the party!

Proud of being the soldiers of a prosperous, free, and independent country and of actively participating in building the socialist present and communist future of Romania, act with all your skill and energy to perfect your military and political training and actively contribute, together with all our people, to constantly implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state. Develop the achievements recorded in honor of the great 23 August holiday and welcome the 13th RCP Congress with better results in all your activities!

Serve the sacred cause of freedom and the fatherland's independence, the people's well-being and happiness, and the ideals of socialism and peace with boundless devotion!

In honor of the great anniversary:

I order:

A 21 artillery salvo salute be fired in Bucharest on 23 August!

Long live the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of Romania!

Long live the RCP -- the political leading force of our socialist society!

Long live the hardworking and talented Romanian people -- heroic builder of the comprehensively developed socialist society!

Long live the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the shield of our fatherland's freedom and independence!

Long live our dear fatherland -- the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Foreign Guests Present Wreaths

AU280727 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 84 p 6

[Text] Delegations from abroad who are in our country to participate in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation on 23 August laid wreaths on 21 August:

The USSR party and government delegation led by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers -- at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism, the monument to the fatherland's heroes, the monument to the Soviet heroes, and the V.I. Lenin Monument in Bucharest;

the CSSR party and state delegation led by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council -- at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism, at the monument to the fatherland's heroes, and at the monument to the Soviet heroes;

the SFRY and state delegation led by Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency -- at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism;

the PPR party and state delegation led by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee -- at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and the fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

The ceremony was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, and by military officers. After the wreath-laying ceremony, those present observed a moment of silence.

Soldiers of our Armed Forces stood guard at the monuments.

Vlajkovic Meets World Leaders

AU281159 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25/26 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] Bucharest -- The Yugoslav delegation that attended the Bucharest celebrations of the Romanian national holiday -- composed of Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to Romania -- met the day before yesterday and the evening before yesterday with Erich Honecker, president of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee; Li Xiannian, PRC president; and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In a long friendly conversation with Erich Honecker, the two talked about bilateral relations and cooperation of the two countries which both sides assessed favorably and expressed readiness to advance them further. They also discussed current international problems, and examined in particular, the situation in Europe, to which both sides attach great importance. In this connection an identity of views was manifested on the need to undertake efforts in the direction of relaxation of present tension. The internal development of the two countries was also discussed.

In the talks with Li Xiannian, PRC president, which are conducted in a warm atmosphere, bilateral relations were very favorably assessed and the importance of the development of cooperation on the basis of full mutual understanding and respect was stressed. Some international problems were also touched upon, and these talks will be continued during the Chinese president's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia.

Cordial talks were held with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, with special attention being paid to the Middle East problem and the situation there, the Iranian-Iraqi war, relations among the Arab countries, and the prospects and the importance of a greater involvement of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the acute problem in the Middle East.

Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, also received Tahir Nash'at al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs of Jordan, and Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi minister of trade. In these talks, they discussed the current problems of the situation in the Middle East, and activities of the Nonaligned Movement connected with the events in the region, and the bilateral relations and cooperation of Yugoslavia with these two nonaligned friendly countries.

Dascalescu Meets With Turk

AU281823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1984 -- On August 28, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Kutcebe Alptemocin, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Turkey who participated in the festivities occasioned by the Romanian people's national day. The guest was accompanied by Yusuf Ozal, undersecretary of state, the State Planning Organization.

During the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations established and developing on multiple planes between the two countries, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. The sides expressed the resolve to work further to improve and diversify the trade and implement the targets set in the field of economic cooperation, and to deepen the Romanian-Turkish collaboration in further domains of joint interest, upon mutually advantageous bases. Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Avram participated.

Foreign Delegations Depart

AU281905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1984 -- The delegation of the Republic of Turkey, led by Kutcepe Alptemocin, deputy prime minister, and the delegation of the Republic of Benin, led by Pierre Osho, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, general secretary of the Revolutionary National Assembly, who attended the festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of the August 23, 1944 antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, at the invitation of the Romanian State Council and Government, left Bucharest on Tuesday, August 28.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were seen off by members of the government, by representatives of central institutions and by other officials.

The delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, led by Fuad Salman, the party's general secretary, who attended the festivities to mark the Romanian people's national day, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest on the same day. On departure, the guests were seen off by members of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

ANDREI, DOBRIN MEET FDP'S MISCHNICK 28 AUG

AU281941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1984 -- Tamara Dobrin, executive chairwoman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, and Wolfgang Mischnick, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party of West Germany, chairman of the Liberals in the West German Bundestag, who is visiting Romania, conducted talks on August 28. Views were exchanged on the stage and ways of expanding the relations between the SDUF and the Free Democratic Party.

The same day, the delegation of the Free Democratic Party of West Germany, led by Wolfgang Mischnick, had an interview with Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister. On the occasion, problems were discussed related to the development of the relations between Romania and West Germany and views were exchanged on current international issues.

DPA Report on Talks

LD281515 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn/Bucharest 28 Aug (DPA) -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei has suggested that Romania and the FRG undertake a joint initiative to revive East-West dialogue. According to the FDP Bundestag Group, Andrei stressed Tuesday in Bucharest during a talk with FDP Group leader Wolfgang Mischnick, that the situation in Europe is very serious. The dialogue between the blocs has broken off. Bonn and Bucharest have the duty to take a joint initiative on the disarmament issue at the negotiations in Stockholm and Vienna in order to preserve peace in the world.

Mischnick shared the view that the negotiations in Stockholm and Vienna have to be expedited. He underlined the importance of dialogue, above all between the medium-sized and smaller countries in the present phase of a hardening of the atmosphere. An agreement between the blocs and nonaggression would be the key to bringing about a resumption of disarmament talks between the superpowers. Mischnick heads an FDP Group delegation on a 5-day visit to Romania. The agenda also includes a talk with state and party chief Nicolae Ceausescu, who is expected in the Federal Republic in October. Before Romania, the FDP politicians visited Bulgaria.

PRC PRESIDENT CONCLUDES TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

Li Xiannian Places Wreath

AU281039 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] This morning PRC President Li Xiannian laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism. The ceremony was attended by Romanian and Chinese officials. An honor guard presented arms. The national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the PRC were played.

Li Xiannian Visits Factory

AU281038 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, who is paying a state visit to our country this morning visited the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise.

The PRC president was accompanied on this visit by Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, and by other Romanian and Chinese officials.

Upon arriving at this important unit of our machine-building industry, Comrade Li Xiannian was welcomed by Comrade Gheorghe Preoteasa, minister of machine-building industry, Emanoil Babici, director of the machine-building central, and by Dumitru Constantin, general manager of this enterprise. Numerous workers, engineers, and technicians who work at the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise very warmly welcomed the distinguished guest as an expression of their feelings of satisfaction with the new Romanian-Chinese dialogue at the highest level.

Li Xiannian 28 Aug Activities

AU281723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1705 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1984 -- Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China, visited on August 28 in the morning the Bucharest Heavy Machines Enterprise -- one of the most up-to-date and representative units of Romanian machine-building industry.

Next, the Chinese head of state visited new residential districts in Bucharest.

During his sojourn in Romania, President Li Xiannian also saw round economic and social units in Constanta County on August 24-26.

When he visited the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the distinguished guest said that that grandiose construction of Socialist Romania "was a magnificent and brilliant achievement of the heoric Romanian people" and underlined that it represented a great accomplishment of the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, at head with its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu". [quotation marks as received]

Talks Conclude 28 Aug

AU281945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1984 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China, concluded in Bucharent, in the afternoon of August 28.

The last round of talks ranged over major aspects of the international ife. Concern was expressed over the unprecedented tension worldwide, and the serious danger posed the peace of the world by the particular intensification of the arms race, nuclear armings in particular, over the widening gaps between rich and poor countries and the sharpening conflicts in various parts of the world.

The fundamental problems of our days were considered to be the safeguarding of peace, the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear armings in particular. It was stressed that most resolute action should be taken to pass to tangible disarmament measures, to defend people's and nations' fundamental right to life, free and dignified existence, to peace. Stress was also laid on the importance of an unswerving observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat and use of force, on the importance of guaranteeing each people's right to choose its socio-economic development path self-reliantly.

Emphasis was placed during the talks on the serious situation in Europe resulting from the emplacement by the U.S. of the medium-range nuclear missiles and the beginning of the enforcement of the nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union. The two heads of state showed that it was necessary that everything possible be done to halt the emplacement of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and the USSR nuclear counter-measures, for the resumption of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. so that an agreement may be reached leading to the elimination of the medium-range nuclear missiles and eventually of all nuclear weapons from the continent, for the building of a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe.

The sides pointed out the need for work to solve politically, by way of negotiations, all the states of conflict and war in various regions, to the benefit of the respective peoples and of the cause of peace and stability throughout the world.

The sides also pointed out it was important to eradicate underdevelopment, to eliminate the gaps between the rich and the poor countries, to agree on a general solution to the developing countries' foreign debt, to limit the rates of interest, to restructure the world financial and banking system, to put the interstate relations upon equitable bases, and to set in a new international economic order. At the same time the sides highlighted it was important to intensify the cooperation among the developing countries to the benefit of their consolidated political and economic independence.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian highlighted with satisfaction that the stances of Romania and of the People's China were identical or very close as concerns the ways and means of solving the main issues facing the peoples of the world.

In the context they highlighted the two countries' resolve to intensify their collaboration on an international plane, to help promotion of a policy of peace, independence and wide cooperation among nations.

At the same time they voiced the will of the two countries to do everything in order to amplify their bilateral collaboration, particularly in the economic plane, under mutually advantageous terms, by expanding the trade and deepening the cooperation in production, starting from long-term agreements and understandings.

During the talks, they highlighted the outstanding importance of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue which have every time decisive impacts to the development of the relations of close collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples and decisively contributed to cementing the traditional friendship between them, to the continuous rapprochement and mutual understanding.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed that time, too, in behalf of Romania's party and state leadership and in his own behalf, warm thanks for the participation of the party and state delegation of People's China, headed by President Li Xiannian, in the great holiday of the Romanian people, for the state visit paid afterwards by the Chinese president, stressing that that accounted for another important moment in the continuous development and deepening of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries.

In turn, Li Xiannian addressed keen thanks for the special reception and warm hospitality he enjoyed while in Romania, showing that that was yet another expression of the multilateral, friendly relations established between Romania and China.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, full understanding and mutual regard.

Li Xiannian Departs Bucharest

AU290946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/8/1984 -- On Wednesday, August 29, Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China, concluded the state visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu came to the official guest house to bid the distinguished guest farewell.

A brief talk was conducted in the hall of the official guest house.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian expressed full satisfaction at the results of the new Romanian-Chinese summit, at the productive exchange of opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest. The conviction was expressed that the visit was a new and important moment in the rich chronicle of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries, a substantial contribution to the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Upon departure, Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian friendly shook hands and warmly embraced each other.

The guest was seen off at the festively adorned Otopeni Airport by Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, by other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE TO VISIT FRG 15-19 OCTOBER

AU280650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] It has been announced that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to the FRG from 15-19 October at the invitation of FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY BASLER ZEITUNG

AU231444 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug pp 1, 7

[Text] As already reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 15 August received Hans Peter Platz, director of the editorial office of the Swiss newspaper BASLER ZEITUNG, to whom he gave the following interview.

Question: Mr President, on 23 August the Romanian people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. With what achievement is your country meeting this holiday?

Answer: The Socialist Republic of Romania is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944 with particular achievements in all areas.

This year Romania's industrial production is 100 times greater than in 1945; while the social product is 28 times greater and the national income is 32 times higher. Likewise, in agriculture, which is cooperativized or state-owned, output achieved is seven times greater than in 1945.

Thus, we have been able to ensure the development of all socioeconomic sectors and the transformation of Romania from an agrarian country with a poorly developed agriculture into an industrial-agrarian country with modern industry and fully developed agriculture.

We have made great efforts and have been able to allocate more than 33 percent of the national income for socioeconomic development in the past 20 years alone. However, without such efforts we would not have been able to achieve the noted results.

At the same time, we have allocated the necessary funds to constantly improve the material and cultural living standards of our people and have built a large number of important sociocultural establishments. I would especially like to mention housing construction, which has permitted more than 80 percent of the country's population to move to new housing in the timespan mentioned.

Thus, we can state that we are welcoming this great holiday with results that demonstrate both the force and creative capability of our people and the fact that only under socialist conditions could the Romanian people -- masters of their destiny -- achieve these great changes in a short time, which represents several historic stages of development from the bougeois-landowner society with feudal vestiges to the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Question: Mr President, in 1965 you became RCP secretary general and have thus had an essential influence on your country's development over the past 19 years. Apart from the goals you have already reached, what are the goals that continue to occupy your attention? What problems are still to be solved?

Answer: The achievements we have recorded in the years of socialist construction, and particularly in the past 20 years, have created a strong material, technological, and scientific base for Romania's further development and for implementing the targets of the party program with respect to building a comprehensively developed socialist society and the transition to the higher stage -- the stage of communism. We have made great achievements, but we still have important ground to cover.

Our priority concern is to further develop our energy and raw materials base by making use of our own resources. We also aim to participate actively in the achievement of the new technical revolution on the basis of electronics, cybernetics, and the use of robots in industry, so that our technology will be on a par with that of the most developed industries and so that it can compete in terms of quality, technical level of products and economic efficiency.

We have an extensive program of soil irrigation and melioration to ensure that some 60 percent of our country's arable land will be irrigated, thus creating the necessary conditions for secure and stable production under any climatic conditions.

We are paying great attention to the development of science, education, and culture -- decisive factors in every people's progress, but especially in building a socialist society. We have achieved important results in these areas too. In years to come we want to give such scope to research in all sectors that we can ensure the country's development on the basis of the most modern achievements in science and technology, and in human knowledge in general.

It goes without saying that all our future endeavors will aim at developing the country in general and improving the people's material and cultural living standards.

Question: Mr President, you have always advocated a halt to the arms race and after the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles were disrupted, you called for the resumption of those negotiations. Do you see a real possibility that negotiations between the USSR and the United States will be resumed in the foreseeable future?

Answer: We have reached a stage of very great tension in international relations. One could say that we have never had such tension in the post World War II period. Among the causes of this tension is the constant intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, which has increased the danger of a new world war, one that would inevitably turn into a nuclear war and endanger the existence of all peoples -- and life itself -- on our planet. This is why the basic problem of our time concerns halting the arms race -- certainly, first and foremost, the nuclear arms race -- and ensuring peace.

A particular role in the aggravation of the international situation was played by the deployment of U.S. missiles in certain West European countries and by the consequent nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. The situation on the European Continent has actually become very serious as these nuclear weapons are to be used only in Europe. It is thus the European peoples will will be the first to suffer and who, in fact, are in danger of disappearing from our planet.

Therefore, we believe that it is necessary for us to do all we can to halt the U.S. missile deployment and implementation of the nuclear countermeasures by the Soviet Union, and to bring about the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, so as to achieve an agreement that will lead to the elimination of intermediate-range missiles and, ultimately, of all nuclear weapons in Europe.

We believe that there is no justification for the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons. According to official statistics, each of the two sides, especially the Soviet Union and the United States, have nuclear weapons capable of destroying our planet 10 times over. Under such conditions, a few hundred nuclear missiles more or less can no longer affect the balance of forces between the two sides. Therefore, the justifications that are made for continuing the nuclear arms race can by no means be accepted.

We believe that the European countries bear a great responsibility and must act in their peoples' interests and in the interest of peace in general in order to achieve appropriate agreements and to save Europe and mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

I believe that it is possible and that we must spare no efforts to bring about the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Question: Your country has constantly played an active role at the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). As a Warsaw Pact member-country, Romania has tried to facilitate the rapprochement between the positions of the two blocs and to create bridges of understanding. However, almost no progress has been made in the CSCE of late. Mr President, what is your opinion of the efforts that are being made today at the CSCE to achieve understanding and disarmament?

Answer: Romania has indeed carried out intensive activity to ensure the success of the Helsinki conference and the conclusion of the Madrid conference with positive results. We also participate actively in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe so that it may end with positive results. We believe that it is in the interest of all European peoples to implement the agreements of preceding conferences in all fields and to achieve many-sided cooperation among all European countries, taking into consideration that the progress achieved throughout the centuries by the European countries is the result of cooperation between those countries even when there were a number of differences between them. Only by acting together and by respecting the differences in their social systems and political and philosophical concepts will the European countries be able to further ensure their independent and sovereign socioeconomic progress and only thus will they be able to play a role in the general development of human society.

Therefore, we believe that we must do all we can to conclude the Stockholm conference successfully and to implement the understandings on cooperation, security, and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: Within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Switzerland, together with Sweden, Austria, Finland, Yugoslavia, Malta, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, and San Marino belongs to the group of the so-called N & N states, that is, the neutral and nonaligned group. In your opinion, to what extent can this group contribute, through initiatives and mediation proposals, to detente in the current tense situation of East-West relations?

Answer: We greatly appreciate the activity carried out by Switzerland and the other countries belonging to the group of nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe, countries that have made an important contribution to the success of the former conferences and that act in Stockholm, too, to contribute to surmounting differences and achieving cooperation among the European countries. As a matter of fact, Romania has closely cooperated with Switzerland and the other countries in that group at former conferences and our cooperation at the Stockholm conference is also good.

On this basis we believe that it is possible for countries in that group to contribute to better understanding by acting together or separately to achieve optimal relations among all participating countries, including both Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. I do not believe that a third group should be set up; on the contrary, the role of groups should be lessened and relations of cooperation should be achieved based on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Question: On 25 January 1984 Romania advanced its own proposals at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Among other things, Romania proposed the creation of a zone in Europe where there will be no kind of nuclear weapons and a denuclearized zone in the Balkans. At the same time, the establishment of a consultation mechanism was proposed that will prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war by mistake. Moreover, it was demanded that all military expenditures -- both in the East and in the West -- should be frozen to the level of 1984. What chances do you grant those proposals today?

Answer: In the past years, Romania put forth a number of proposals at the United Nations, at the Geneva disarmament conference, and on other occasions concerning disarmament, cutting back military expenditures, and measures aimed at lessening tension and the danger of war.

Romania's proposals put forth at the Stockholm conference are also part and parcel of this; they aim at achieving an understanding among the European countries on reducing the arms race and proceeding to nuclear disarmament until the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is achieved; they aim at cutting back on troops and military expenditures, at renunciation of maneuvers and displays of force, and they also aim at other measures in order to strengthen mutual trust and to eliminate the danger of war.

In this respect, one should also mention Romania's proposal concerning the establishment of a consultations mechanism in Europe, and, in addition, at the world level, within the United Nations. This mechanism should facilitate the negotiated resolution of certain contentious issues, something which could prevent wars and ensure lasting peace for all peoples.

Generally speaking, these proposals received a favorable response from all states, in one way or another. Of course, many other proposals were advanced, including by the group of nonaligned countries. We believe that all these proposals, including Romania's should be taken into consideration and, on their basis, an appropriate agreement acceptable to all countries should be reached. As far as we are concerned, we favor most radical measures to bring about complete disarmament and to create a world without wars and weapons.

There are enough vistas for cooperation and competition where the peoples can prove their creative force and capability; hence, there is no need to resort to force or wars. However, the attainment of this goal, which serves the interests of all mankind, will require much time. Therefore, we believe that one should welcome any steps -- no matter how small they may be -- toward strengthening trust and cooperation, reducing tension, bringing about disarmament, or simply limiting armaments. We must do everything possible along these lines. We are ready to cooperate with all states, and I repeat, we attach particular importance to cooperation with the nonaligned and neutral countries, including Switzerland.

Question: As you know, Switzerland has also presented at the CSCE a proposal on setting up an international procedure for arbitration and settling conflicts. This Swiss initiative was unsuccessfully discussed in Athens. It will now, however, be discussed at the Stockholm CSCE. What is your opinion, Mr President, about this Swiss initiative? Could Romania accept or even support it?

Answer: We highly assess Switzerland's position on the questions of disarmament and European and international cooperation; in this respect, we also appreciate Switzerland's proposal on setting up a procedure for arbitration and settling conflicts.

In answer to your previous question, I mentioned that Romania itself has proposed the creation of a special body at the United Nations and also in Europe for solving conflicts and moments of tension through negotiations. Therefore, we view Switzerland's proposal in the light of a concern for finding ways and means to resolve contentious issues and conflicts through negotiations. How can this be done? Of course, the forms of this procedure must agree with and be acceptable to all states. In the last instance, arbitration itself is a form of negotiation and must rely on the fact that all conflicting or contentious states accept its conclusions.

Therefore, I believe that these initiatives are part and parcel of the overall concern with renouncing a militaristic path, force and the threat of force, and resolving all contentious problems through negotiations and talks.

Question: Mr President, do you think it is possible, under the current conditions, to attain positive results during the dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries? Could such positive results be accepted by the two great powers?

Answer: As is well known, the Warsaw Pact countries suggested direct negotiations between the two military blocs, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. We believe that the start of such negotiations would play a very important role in overcoming the current tension, resuming the talks between the USSR and the United States, and reaching an agreement.

One cannot talk about negotiations between member-countries of the two military groups without the USSR and the United States, which belong to the two military groups and play the decisive role within them; however, we believe that the countries belonging to the two military groups can contribute to a better tackling of the problems and an appropriate understanding between the two sides, hence to an agreement between the USSR and the United States.

Since we are talking about military blocs, I would like to mention that Romania, along with all other Warsaw Pact member-countries has firmly spoken out for diminishing the role of the two military blocs and creating the necessary conditions for the concurrent dismantling of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Question: Romania conducts a very active policy in the Balkans, a policy that also includes the NATO states in the region. What are the aims of this Romanian policy?

Answer: Romania maintains extensive relations with the Balkan countries. We can say that we have good relations with all the Balkan countries. We are working to expand bilateral and all-round cooperation between the countries in this area, in the belief that this is in the interest of all Balkan countries as well as peace in Europe and throughout the world.

One of our aims is to turn the Balkans into a region free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. We aim to establish such all-round cooperation in this area as will turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and peaceful cooperation.

We also support the establishment of such areas in northern and central Europe, as an integral part of reaching an overall disarmament agreement in Europe, primarily nuclear.

Question: Romania is the only Warsaw Pact state that maintains diplomatic relations with Israel while it also has good relations with the Arab states. Mr President, do you believe that the Romanian position can continue to play a constructive role within the efforts to establish peace in the Middle East?

Answer: Romania has always advocated that Middle East problems be resolved through negotiations between the interested countries. In view of the tension existing in the region and the serious situation that has been created there as a result of various military actions, including the situation in Lebanon, we believe it is necessary to intensify efforts to find a global political solution to the Middle East problems through negotiations. Such a solution should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and the conclusion of a just and lasting peace which should ensure the integrity and sovereignty of all states in that area.

In this respect, we believe that the organization of an international conference, with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, is a most topical issue and should facilitate the conclusion of a suitable agreement and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In this way, Romania will continue to play its full part, as it has done so far.

Question: In the current conditions of world economic crisis, does Romania feel hampered in its efforts for disarmament and understanding in Europe?

Answer: The serious world economic situation is also due, among other things, to the huge military expenditures, which, as is well known, have exceeded $700 billion. Romania has also made certain efforts in the field of armaments, but in recent years it has unilaterally adopted measures to cut back on military expenditures.

The serious world economic situation has also affected Romania; but whether we are hampered or not, as you put it, this only applies to the military expenditures that Romania has had to make. We were not and are not hampered at all by the world crisis in our efforts for disarmament and peace. On the contrary, the world crisis itself and the serious problems in Europe and throughout the world have made us even more active and have encouraged us to adopt a firm position against the arms race and for disarmament and a reduction in military expenditures. We are convinced that only thus can one overcome the serious situation created by the world economic crisis and also by the huge military expenditures that affect all states, including the developed ones.

Question: Mr President, the problem of the debts in the world has affected international trade exchanges; consequently, the formula "rapprochement through trade" which was applied within the efforts for detente has become useless. In this context, Mr President, how, do you see the possibility of activating trade with Switzerland?

Answer: The world crisis has above all affected international trade and, generally speaking, economic relations between states. It has affected everybody, but the developing states in particular. Consequently, the gaps between the rich and poor countries have widened.

One could say that these circumstances are responsible for the foreign debt problem, particularly the debt of the developing countries, which exceeds $800 billion. This foreign debt problem is the result of world fiscal policy and of excessively high interest rates, which have actually created the debt problem, since it would never have become so critical as it is now had it not been for the unjust fiscal policy at the world level and for the unreasonably high interest rates.

At the same time, I repeat, this problem is also the result of the large gaps between rich and poor countries, protectionist policies, and the inequitable trade practiced in the world; it is the result of the current policy of raw materials prices and of the developing countries being prevented from having access to advanced scientific and technological achievements.

At the same time, I would like to mention the fact that the so-called North-South negotiations have not yet produced any results, since the developed countries failed to understand that they must adopt a constructive position in order to resolve the problem of underdevelopment and create a new world economic order.

I would like to mention that the complex problems of finances, debts, and interest rates and of the new world economic order should also concern the developed countries, not only the developing ones. The stability and development of the world economy cannot be secured on a lasting basis without the global and thorough resolution of these problems. It is also in the interest of the developed countries that an overall agreement be reached in this respect that a new policy be promoted to resolve all aspects of the world economic crisis.

Of course, as far as Romania is concerned, it has acted and made efforts to develop international exchanges even under these conditions. Although it was affected by this serious situation, our country has succeeded in maintaining a relatively high volume of international economic exchanges. We believe that, particularly under these difficult economic conditions, one should intensify rather than restrict international cooperation and trade exchanges. However, it is true that we have tried to find new forms of trade, by laying greater emphasis on cooperation, including barter trade.

In this connection, one can say that the economic exchanges between Romania and Switzerland have remained at an appropriate level. On this basis, in view of the further development of the Romanian economy, we believe that opportunities exist to activize and even expand our economic relations. However, I am not merely referring to expanding trade exchanges, but also to adapting them to the newly created conditions; what I mean is to also develop production sharing, both at the bilateral level and in third markets. As a matter of fact, there are a number of discussions underway in this respect and there are certain prospects that we would like to implement as soon as possible.

Question: Mr President, there are no contentious problems between Romania and Switzerland. In this framework, how do you view the visit to Romania of our foreign minister, Federal Councillor Pierre Aubert?

Answer: One can say that relations between Romania and Switzerland are good. We have already spoken about economic relations. We also cooperate actively at an international level.

In this framework, I consider the Swiss foreign minister's visit to Romania as an expression of the good relations between our countries and I hope it will facilitate the discussion of the development of our future economic cooperation and will contribute to more active cooperation between our countries at an international level -- in Europe, at the United Nations, and in other international bodies -- with a view to ensuring detente, disarmament, the people's independence and freedom, and peace in the world.

In conclusion, I should like to extend warm greetings and best wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace to your readers and to all the people of friendly Switzerland.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY GREEK NEWSPAPER

AU271807 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 84 p 6

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/8/1984 -- As announced on August 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Constantine Galanopoulos, special envoy of the Greek newspaper TA NEA, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr President, in a few days the Romanian people will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. You have been the leader of Romania for almost two decades. We would like you to tell us about the most important achievements scored by your country in this period and the direction upon which you will focus your efforts in the coming years.

Answer: The Romanian people celebrate 40 years since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation with outstanding results in their socioeconomic development. Over this period the national income has risen some 32 times, the industrial output is over 100 times greater in 1984 than in 1985. There are such industrial branches, as machinebuilding for instance, in which production has increased over 400 times. As a matter of fact, we have built a new, up-to-date industry, apt to solve the most important problems of production both for home requirements and for export.

We have achieved important results in agriculture as well, over 95 percent of which belongs to the socialist sector -- either cooperative or state-run. As compared with the same period, the farm output is sevenfold larger.

We have managed to carry through a vast program of investments, relying upon the development of the productive forces and the increase of the national income. The volume of investments too, is over 100 times larger than in 1945. Any guest to Romania can see the ample program of industrial, agricultural, sociocultural and housing construction. I would mention that over 80 percent of Romania's population moved into new houses during this period.

Concomitantly with the execution of this vast investment program, every year we have earmarked important means for continuously raising the people's living standard, both material and spiritual.

Indicative of the strength of Socialist Romania's economy are the achievements of the 1981-1985 5-year period which have been achieved in the difficult conditions of the world economic crisis. In the first two years, 1981-1982, the industrial output grew at an annual rate of 2.8 percent, in 1983 we increased industrial output 4.8 percent and in the first half of this year -- some 5 percent. We continued the investment program and important projects, including the Danube-Black Sea Canal, inaugurated this year.

At the same time, we have taken fresh steps to raise the standard of living by raising the remuneration for all categories of working people and pensions, an action which was completed on August 1 of this year. Real remuneration increased 5.6 percent on this basis as compared with 1980 and pensions increased some 5 percent.

We have achieved special successes in the development of science, education, culture, decisive factors of every people's progress and the more so of the building of socialist society.

As a whole, Romania has turned from an agrarian country with a backward industry into an industrial-agrarian country with modern industry and agriculture in full tide of development. In forty years, we have traversed several historical stages -- from the bourgeois-landlord system with marked feudal remains to the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Based upon these achievements, we set ourselves to implement by 1990 and, in a longer run, by 2000, the party program of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and of providing conditions for the passage to the higher stage, the communist society.

We shall lay stress on the stronger development of the domestic energy and raw materials resources. In industry, we shall focus more on the intensive development of production, on raising the quality and technical level.

By 1990, we intend to conclude the irrigation and land melioration program which will ensure the irrigation of some 60 percent of the country's arable area, thus providing conditions for safe crops in any weather condition.

By the year 2000, Romania will become a multilaterally developed socialist country in every respect and will be able to start putting the communist principle of work, life and distribution into practice.

Question: Knowing your rich theoretical and practical activity, we would like you to tell us your opinion on specific ways and means of building socialism in other countries as well, in light of your present experience.

Answer: As is well known, mankind's passage to a new, superior social system, to socialism, is an historic requirement of every people's economic and social development, of mankind in general.

Socialist principles are currently being put into practice in a great number of countries and action is being taken in other countries for a passage to the socialism. Even Greece's present government has opted for a socialist transformation of the country.

I would like to mention that the process of socialist construction proceeded and proceeds in difficult socioeconomic conditions that differ from one country to another. As is known, socialism started being built in countries with a lower socioeconomic development level; but these countries have marked such progress as to hold an important place in international economic life. In this respect, I have mentioned Romania's achievements. It can be said that it is only in socialist conditions that such economic and social transformations could have been achieved in such a short period of time.

Therefore, based on the results thus far, in general tendencies, it can be reasonably affirmed that the world's socialist transformation is the only way, that this is the future of the whole world. Sure, considering the experience so far and the current tendencies, it can be said that the passage to the socialist way will proceed in conditions varying greatly from one country to another, from one region to another. As a matter of fact, the might of socialism does not reside in uniformization and in achieving a certain model, but in adjusting the universally valid principles to every country's national, historical conditions.

Starting from these specific methods of socialist development, I must however mention that by my opinion, irrespective of the forms of building socialism, certain basic requirements must be met and principles observed, if a real socialist transformation of a country is to take place. Among them, there are no doubt the problems related to the ownership over the means of production, the problems of distribution of the social product and national income according to principles of social equity and justice. At the same time, conditions will have to be provided for independent development, just as every people's right to decide independently their life without any outside interference.

Question: In view of the special interest manifest in the contemporary world for the condition and fate of mankind, we would like to know your opinion on this as well as on the ensurance of human rights and freedoms in Romania.

Answer: Indeed, there is a growing concern in the present-day world with the living and working conditions of individuals and peoples. One must say that there are many people and a large number of individuals that still live in extremely difficult conditions, of inequality and domination, and are denied political rights and the possibilities to actively participate in their countries' socioeconomic life.

From this viewpoint, one could say that socialism alone can bring the true liberation of the individual and the full-fledged manifestation of one's personality, in all respects. In Romania, in step with socioeconomic development, we have worked -- and we do our best - to achieve a new type of humanism, a new type of democracy, based upon the necessity of providing material and spiritual conditions for the active participation of all social categories, of the whole people, in the management of the whole country's socioeconomic activity.

Instead of a bourgeois type of democracy, we have developed a new type of revolutionary worker democracy, of direct participation of the whole people in the governing of society. Working people's councils function in all socioeconomic units, as deliberative bodies. The general assemblies of working people in each unit are in fact their collective management bodies.

On a county level, we have set up collective management bodies of working people and on a nationwide level we have a National Council of Working People and National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management. Every 5 years, congresses of working people are convened; each one brings together 11,000 people. Congresses are also called of educational and cultural instruction, science and others. In this respect an important part is played by the trade unions, the youth, women's and other mass and public organizations, the organizations of men of science and culture and other social groupings. Through these broad, democratic bodies and organizations the direct representatives of all social categories take part in the making of the country's general domestic and foreign policies.

Moreover, we have people's councils, which are local state bodies elected by universal vote. Commune, city, county councils' membership stands at some 60,000. And, then, there is the Grand National Assembly, the highest state body -- also elected by universal suffrage. In order to enable the citizens to elect the best candidates, both in elections for people's councils and in those for the Grand National Assembly, two to three candidates are nominated for each seat.

Hence, we have created a new, broad democratic framework, -- one could say unique in the way in which everyone actively participates in the administration of the state, in the making of the home and foreign policies, and of course, in their carrying into effect. We can stand comparison with any form of bourgeois democracy - and we are sure that we shall prevail.

Question: Mr President, in consideration of the current, more tense international situation, could you give us your opinion on how to overcome the obstacles that block security and cooperation on the European Continent, world detente?

Answer: Tensions have reached their highest point since World War II. The arms race, the nuclear one in particular, has intensified appreciably, there are conflicts, violations of the people's freedom, interference in their domestic affairs.

It is our view that the seriousness of the international situation has increased the danger of another world war which, under the present circumstances, will inevitably turn nuclear. Taking into account the huge quantities of nuclear weapons that the two sides have — and that can destroy mankind several times — one can say that a nuclear war will not only cause great damage and loss of life, but also destroy the conditions for life on our planet.

The deployment of American missiles that has started in some West European states and, consequently, the Soviet Union's announced countermeasures have further deteriorated the situation around the world, and especially in Europe. That is why we are of the opinion that the cardinal issues of our age are to stop the arms race, pass on to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, ensure the primary right of individuals to existence, to life, to liberty and to peace.

We believe everything possible ought to be done to stop the course towards war, towards nuclear catastrophe. The siting of the American missiles and the implementation of the Soviet Union's nuclear countermeasures should be stopped, negotiations between the two countries be resumed to reach agreement on completely removing intermediate-range missiles from Europe, and eventually all nuclear weapons.

As a matter of fact, it is to that effect that, with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, we sent a letter to the state leaders of the Soviet Union and United States.

Given the gravity of the situation, we believe that the peoples of our continent must assume greater responsibilities and take firmer action to save Europe from nuclear war, to ensure their peace and independence. In general, support a halt to the arms race, measures toward general disarmament, and a reduction in military spending, all for confidence-building and security in Europe and the world over.

We attach great importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We are of the opinion that we should do our utmost to achieve new relations of trust, cooperation, and European unity on the basis of respect for the social system of each country, for each people's independence.

Although the situation is very serious, we believe the policy of detente can be resumed, agreements on disarmament, including medium-range missiles in Europe, can be reached and a policy of collaboration and peace achieved.

Question: Mr President, in light of our high regard for you and profound admiration for your efforts to build a better future in Romania, I would like you to explain what responsibilities the big powers might assume in the contemporary world and what role the small- and medium-sized countries ought to play to safeguard international peace and security.

Answer: I think the complex issues of international life can only be solved with the effort and equal participation of all states, regardless of their size or social system.

No doubt, the big powers have an important role and great responsibilities in ensuring a policy of detente and peace, but, I repeat, the problems effect everyone in the world and every nation must assume responsibility and actively participate in their settlement.

In this respect, we attach great importance to the small- and medium-sized countries, to the developing and nonaligned countries. Together they make a powerful force that can play a very important role in the democratic settlement of the issues, in the interests of every people's socioeconomic progress, of every nation's independence and sovereignty.

Regarding interstate relations, we should do everything possible to rely upon the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage, and to give up the policy of force and threat of force.

We attach great importance to increasing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in the settlement of world issues. Likewise, we consider that an important role has to be played by peoples everywhere, to ensure a policy of detente and peace, to build a better and more just world.

Question: Mr President, Romania and you personally have been concerned with promoting multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries. In this context, how do you regard the drafting of a "Code of Good-Neighborliness" and the efforts to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has good relations of cooperation with all Balkan states. In our opinion, greater efforts must be made to develop bilateral and multilateral collaboration and cooperation among the countries in our area.

Furthermore, I am particularly appreciative of the various meetings and gatherings on various issues of economic cooperation held in the past few years and the work of some organizations in science, medicine, sport and other fields.

Romania is firmly for transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

We believe that a meeting at the head of state level on ways to develop cooperation and attain these principles, or, as you call it, a "Code of Good-Neighborliness" could be drafted to lead to the conclusion of a general accord on cooperation and good-neighborliness.

Question: Two years ago we asked you, Mr President, what was your opinion on the problems in the Aegean and on the Cyprus issue. Allow me to ask the same question again, in the light of the fact that the so-called "Turkish Cypriot state" is regarded in Greece as a blow to the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity that could affect the political climate of the region.

Answer: Romania has always been for a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus issue and for general problems in the Aegean to be solved by way of negotiations and good understanding between Greece and Turkey. In the meantime, it is true that, new developments have further complicated the situation. However, I think that this is just one more example proving that everything possible ought to be done for a political solution, based on direct intercommunal talks, with agreement and active support from Greece and Turkey. We hold the view that it serves the interests of the whole population of Cyprus to have a state founded on cooperation between the two communities, in order to maintain the independence and integrity of Cyprus.

Question: Greece and Romania, two countries with old, historic relations, have succeeded in developing a climate of mutual confidence and cooperation. What do you think can be done to further promote this climate, and what is your message to the Greek people?

Answer: Relations between Romania and Greece have long, historical traditions. At various stages in their developments, our two countries have cooperated and helped each other in their fight for independence, for progress.

At present I can say that the ties between our countries are good, very good even, and that we have significantly developed economic, technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation. Of course, there are further possibilities and we think that, together, we should take action to expand this mutually advantageous cooperation.

At the same time, our countries have actively worked together internationally, and more than once took the same position in the struggle for detente, for peace. Also, they have worked with increasingly better results to develop cooperation in the Balkans.

In conclusion, I wish cooperation between our two peoples and countries to increasingly develop, and I also wish the friendly Greek people ever greater success in economic and social development, prosperity, welfare and peace.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO HUNGARY -- By presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Veres has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Hungarian People's Republic in lieu of Comrade Victor Bolojan who has been recalled. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 84 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC DELEGATION IN INDIA

Presidents Exchange Speeches

LD271040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0725 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- "India and Yugoslavia are linked by historically friendly ties, their devotion to the cause of nonalignment and their policies dedicated to peace and international cooperation," President Zail Singh of India stated today when welcoming Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the members of the Yugoslav delegation at New Delhi airport.

The special aircraft carrying the Yugoslav delegation landed at New Delhi airport at 0955 local time and was greeted with a 21-gun salute. After leaving the aircraft, the president of the Presidency was welcomed by President Zail Singh of India and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

President Djuranovic then inspected the honor guard presented by the three services of the Indian Army. The president of the Presidency and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were then greeted by President Zail Singh of India, who said, inter alia:

"Your visit continues the long tradition of personal contacts between our two countries' leaders. We are looking forward to our meetings over the next few days. These meetings will enable us to discuss bilateral and international questions.

"I also hope that during your stay, brief though it is, you will get a clear picture of the progress that the people of India have made over the past few years and that you will see for yourself the friendly feelings felt for your country. I am convinced that your visit will help strengthen our friendship and cooperation. Once more, your Excellency, I wish you and your colleagues a pleasant and beneficial stay in India," President Zail Singh said at the end of his welcoming speech.

In his speech Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, thanked the Indian President for the invitation to visit his country, stressing that the Yugoslav side is visiting friends. Djuranovic then went on:

"The spirit of understanding that we have found here for over 3 decades now, faithfully reflects the aspirations of the SFRY and the Republic of India to bridge geographic distances and to work as closely as possible in the joint struggle for man and his better future.

"We may note with joy that the geographic distance is shrinking more and more in the face of the joint aspirations and ideals inspired by the resolute and dignified struggle for independence, freedom, and progress, which President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru guarded jealously, and yet at the same time unselfishly wished to share with all the peoples of the world.

"Today, when the peoples of our countries are demonstrating their creative energies in freedom and peace through significant achievements and general social progress, the feeling of mutual solidarity and need for dialogue on themes of common interests becomes irresistible. It is with this feeling that we have come here, conveying the friendship of the peoples of Yugoslavia and their admiration for all the successes and achievements of the peoples of friendly India, which are obvious.

"We are convinced that (?you) will continue to follow this road. We see that as a guarantee of the stability, independence and territorial integrity of India, which are of great importance not only for prosperity and peace in this region, but also much more widely. Our countries' mutual solidarity and their solidarity with all the other peoples of the world who express their authentic aspirations through the policy and movement of nonalignment, are a guarantee of comprehensive development and a better future.

"This makes even loftier both the aspiration which guides us and the obligation which binds us to persist in the honorable and noble struggle for social progress, international cooperation, and peace in the world," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said at the end of his speech at New Delhi airport, expressing gratitude at the same time for the very cordial welcome accorded to him and the members of the Yugoslav delegation.

Apart from Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the Yugoslav delegation was also welcomed at the airport by members of the Indian Government, as well as by Danilo Bilanovic, Yugoslav ambassador in New Delhi, Yagdish Hiremath, Indian ambassador in Belgrade, members of the diplomatic corps, and Yugoslav citizens who live and work in New Delhi.

The Yugoslav delegation will spend 4 days in India and apart from Delhi will also visit Bangalore. Among its members are Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other personalities.

Djuranovic-Gandhi Final Talks

LD281305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, agreed today that, despite pressures, nonaligned countries must not only continue but also intensify their actions aimed at resolving certain international problems, especially those that directly concern nonaligned countries.

In the second part of their official political talks, held at the Presidential Palace in Rashtrapati Bhavan for over 2 hours today, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, discussed among other things, the crisis in the Middle East and settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. They noted that in that part of the "world the situation is deadlocked at the moment" and that it is essential for nonaligned countries to take action to move the settlement of the Middle East crisis out of deadlock.

Indira Gandhi and Veselin Djuranovic consider that it is necessary to hold an international conference on Palestine under UN patronage. They extended full support to the PLO, stressing the need to preserve the unity of that organization and its freedom of activity.

The Indian prime minister and the president of the SFRY Presidency consider that the settlement of the Palestinian question is the key to the Middle East crisis. Holding nearly identical views on the crisis in the Middle East, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the president of the SFRY Presidency agree that the meeting of nonaligned ministers in New York next October can contribute to and speed up a settlement to the Palestinian question and the Middle East crisis in general.

The Indian prime minister and the president of the SFRY Presidency today extended full support to SWAPO and stressed that Security Council Resolution 435 on the granting of independence to Namibia must be respected "without any preconditions." They also stressed that nonaligned countries' documents and resolutions also provide a basis for resolving the question of Namibia, the granting of whose independence has been slowed down by external factors.

Indira Gandhi and Djuranovic consider that the tragic and senseless Iran-Iraq war should be replaced by peace as soon as possible and that nonaligned countries should continue efforts to resolve the matter. However, they went on to note that "there is little room for optimism" and that the war is inflicting loss of life and material damage on both countries.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi briefed the president of the SFRY Presidency on relations with neighborning countries, and especially with Pakistan.

The president of the SFRY Presidency briefed Indira Gandhi on Yugoslav relations with the Soviet Union, China, and the United States and expressed concern at the great powers' confrontation in Europe. In this connection he also pointed out the positive aspects of the situation in Europe -- the European countries' desire and efforts to preserve detente and the conference on disarmament which is in progress and which gave hope for the creation of a positive atmosphere.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the president today invited Indian President Zail Singh to visit Yugoslavia. An invitation was also extended to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Djuranovic Press Conference

LD281858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Delhi, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said today at a news conference that he is very satisfied with the results of the talks held in Delhi, and particularly with the all-round development of Indian-Yugoslav friendship and political, economic, and cultural relations, and with cooperation at the international level.

"I think that the relations between our two countries are an example of good relations based on profound respect for the principles of equal cooperation, sovereignty, and independence, that is, relations based on the principles of nonalignment; what we expected of the visit has been fulfilled. We have concluded that the possibilities exist for the faster development of mutual economic cooperation, which has not kept pace with political relations. What we talked about and what our associates talked about, and what has been agreed, will, I think, open up a new process of economic cooperation which will complement our overall cooperation," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said.

"It goes without saying that we devoted much attention to the most important international questions. I think that it is important that there are no differences in our assessments of the present international situation or in the assessment of present international economic relations. The deteriorating situation in the world is of particular concern to the nonaligned countries.

Of course, it is not easy to find ways to open up a process for the renewal of detente in the world. However, there are quite a few elements which point toward the possibility of the international community being more active and gradually, step by step -- I could even say inch by inch -- making it possible to return from the strained international political situation to detente and to open a process of pacification in the world. In this context, we also examined the role of the nonaligned countries and of the Nonaligned Movement."

Replying to the question of whether any new initiative is being prepared for a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iran conflict, Djuranovic declared:

At the present moment we are attributing the greatest importance to activities on a bilateral level and to the influence of individual nonaligned countries on the outcome of the Iraqi-Iran war. In the forseeable future this will most likely be the basic orientation, independent of other initiatives. At the present moment we consider that this influence may perhaps create a higher level of mutual confidence and understanding between the nonaligned countries, including Iraq and Iran.

The president of the SFRY Presidency was also asked whether he discussed with the Indian prime minister the possibility of holding the eighth nonaligned summit in Yugoslavia. "The New Delhi Nonaligned Summit decided that the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries should be held next year in Angola. During the recent talks with Angolan President dos Santos, I learned that Angola has definitively decided to host the ministerial conference which was mandated by the seventh summit to decide who will host the eighth summit."

Economic, Bank Accords Reached

LD282335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, August 28 (TANJUG) -- V.P. Singh, India's minister of commerce, and Dr. Rikard Steiner, a member of the Yugoslav Government, jointly informed here today (Tuesday) Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Premier Indira Gandhi of India on the results of last week's negotiations within the mixed committee and, particularly, on the negotiations conducted by the two countries' economic and bank representatives.

Economic organisations from Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation signed, with some Indian organisations, an agreement on joint appearances on third markets. As part of this agreement, the Yugoslav Bank and the Indian State Bank agreed to stimulate such arrangements.

The Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation expressed its readiness to credit exports of various Yugoslav goods to India as well as construction of capital projects in India.

Delegation Departs New Delhi

LD290912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the members of the Yugoslav delegation which spent 2 days in New Delhi and held political and economic talks, left this morning for a visit to the Indian state of Karnataka.

Zail Singh, president of India, bid farewell to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency in the presidential palace at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi bid farewell to Djuranovic at the airport after the national anthems and inspection of the honor guard. This was followed by a 21-gun salute.

The Yugoslav delegation left on board a special Indian army aircraft for the town of Kajurahu, where it will make a stop and see historical moments. From Kajurahu the delegation will leave for Bangalore for a visit to Karnataka, one of the 22 Indian states.

On Thursday morning the delegation will leave for Belgrade on board a special Yugoslav aircraft.

STATEMENT ON UPCOMING VISIT BY LI XIANNIAN

LD281445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman has given TANJUG's diplomatic editor the following statement in connection with the forthcoming official and friendly visit to the SFRY by PRC President Li Xiannian:

PRC President Li Xiannian, will arrive in our country on 29 August for a visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. This is the first official and friendly visit by a PRC president to Yugoslavia and the second by Li Xiannian personally, and reflects the traditionally friendly and close relations between the two socialist countries based on independence, full equality and mutual respect.

On this basis, Yugoslavia and China have maintained a continuing dialogue at the highest level and are developing and promoting comprehensive bilateral cooperation and international cooperation in the struggle to preserve world peace and security.

The talks between SFRY President Veselin Djuranovic and PRC President Li Xiannian will cover the most important aspects of the two countries' internal development, their bilateral and especially economic and scientific and technological cooperation, and topical international political and economic problems.

Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, will also have talks with Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, concerning cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and on the state of relations in the international workers movement. President Li Xiannian's visit and the Yugoslav-Chinese talks at the highest level will provide a new impetus to the development of relations between the two socialist countries.

POLITIKA VIEWS BULGARIA'S ECONOMIC CHANGES

AU281831 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by POLITIKA special correspondent Risto Bajalski]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 25 August -- Bulgaria is now persistently trying to change something in its economic system. It is not doing so because this system is already 40 years old, nor because this system was not originally Bulgarian, but because of the realistic assessment of the country's political leadership that Bulgaria cannot seriously participate in the international division of labor with what it produces at present.

This is a great problem, and the BCP's national conference of March this year was devoted to it.

Without Any Wavering

When we discussed this problem with responsible people from the party and government leadership, we gained the impression that there was no longer any wavering on certain orientations. One of the key orientations for the near future was described as follows: The highest quality will be recognized only for those goods that sell equally well on the domestic and foreign markets.

In the "battle for quality" -- we also heard this -- there can be no real responsibility without economic sanctions. This logic has also opened up some new horizons: The work collectives cannot be subject to economic sanctions unless they are allowed a considerably greater independence in decisionmaking. The Bulgarian formula for changes in the economic system is, at any rate, bolder than similar attempts or desires in certain other socialist countries. For we hear a distinct orientation: "It is impossible to manage the entire economy from a single center."

A plan of changes in the economic system, as Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, told us, has already been completed. Provisionally, it is called an "economic code." This will, in fact, be a law on changes in planning, management of the economy, and on decisionmaking within enterprises. As in the past, there will be directors of enterprises -- not appointed "from above," but, rather, selected on the basis of applications for the post. The fact that the councils of members of brigades and the councils of enterprises will act as social organs of management is not new; what is new is the fact that members of these organs will be elected by secret ballot and that there must be at least two candidates for every post. The councils will decide on the plan, the director will have the right of veto, while disputes will be resolved by "higher organs." The councils of enterprises, combines, and economic communities must consist of at least 50 percent of the workers.

Conspicuously Quiet

We have not learned more than these details about the "economic code." The draft plan still has to be adopted by the BCP Central Committee Presidium, then adopted as a law in the National Assembly, and will then come into effect as of the beginning of next year.

It is noticeable that work on these changes in the economic system in Bulgaria is proceeding without any vociferous political campaign. This work is, in fact, conspicuously quiet. No need is being felt to greatly advertise the indicated changes. Is this perhaps because the changes are so deep?

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

Djuranovic Greeting

LD221006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0702 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- On the 40th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to President Nicolae Ceausescu with cordial greetings and best wishes for further all-round development of Romania and new successes for the friendly Romanian people in their country's socialist construction.

The telegram also stresses the importance of constantly advancing the traditionally friendly and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania and the ever expanding cooperation between the two countries.

Sukeija Greeting

LD221302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) — On the occasion of the Romanian national holiday, the 40th anniversary of the liberation and victory of the revolution, Ali Surkrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a telegram with greetings and best wishes for the further successful socialist development and all-round prosperity of Romania.

The telegram stresses that the last 40 years have been marked by major results which the working people of Romania — led by the Romanian Communist Party -- have achieved in the construction of socialism and the material and cultural development of the country and that the great personal contribution of Nicolae Ceausescu has been incorporated into these results.

The telegram also expresses satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and RCP and between the two neighboring socialist countries, the desire for their further successful development, the strengthening of friendship between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Romania, and the conviction that this is also of broader significance in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, social progress, and socialism.

RILINDJA VIEWS ALBANIANS' ROLE IN MONSASTERY FIRE

LD281833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Ristina, 28 Aug (TANJUG) — As expected, it is now clear and confirmed by investigation, that the burning of 10 haystacks on the estate of the Devic monastery was the work of Albanian nationalists; a deliberate act to spread unrest and insecurity and to incite national hatred. In today's commentary, RILINDJA states that "an enemy is an enemy and there is no other word for it. He will choose any means to achieve his aims, including the most dirty, mean, and inhuman. He will not be ashamed of desecrating the environment in which he grew up, nor of staining the people or nationality to which he belongs. In Kosovo, not even the oldest inhabitants remember someone setting fire to haystacks, churches, and mosques, or destroying graves and gravestones. The Decani monastery, RILINDJA emphasizes, was guarded with rifles by Albanians, from the same nation to which Sadik Zabelji and Hadzi Ahmeti of Rezalo (who started the fire in Devic) apparently belong. Our predecessors also guarded other monasteries because they were taught that this was an honor handed down from one generation to the next. Now as before, the Albanians of Kosovo condemn this inhuman and hostile act. For such crimes, the Albanian nationalists will be above all denounced by the Albanian nationality which lives in Tito's Yugoslovia in equality," RILINDJA emphasizes.

Together with the condemnation and indignation which followed immediately after the fire, several measures have been taken in Srbica to repair the situation and to help the monastery residents materially and morally.

Thus, the municipal executive council paid compensation for all the material damage and secured the necessary foodstuffs to the monastery estate. A contribution was also made by the young members of the "Ramiz Sadiku" labor brigade who worked for 4 days to clear up the site of the fire and to cover the hay. Farmer Hamdi Citaku presented a whole haystack to the monastery, while other inhabitants of the nearby villages are making their contribution by helping to build approaches to the Devic monastery.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ON NEW LEGISLATION

LD282154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government is preparing new legislation on the founding and operation of foreign trade enterprises with a view to facilitating concerted Yugoslav marketing activities and more effective work of Yugoslav foreign trade offices abroad.

The government's determination in preparing a package of measures to step up the implementation of its long-term economic stabilization programme for the autumn session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia has now turned to foreign, especially commodity trade, which are among the sore spots of Yugoslavia's economy due to a constant deficit in commodity trade.

Jernej Jan, a member of the government and head of its commission for reorganization of foreign trade, told TANJUG that a court register to comprise all foreign trade enterprises will be opened shortly. The existing conditions for registration of these enterprises will be tightened and only the enterprises "exporting their own products or importing to meet their own needs" will be permitted to open offices abroad.

At present, Yugoslavia has a very liberal foreign trade regime and some 700 Yugoslav trade offices are operating in the world but without any marked results. There is an imbalance in Yugoslavia's commodity trade with exports affected most, often due to competition between this large number of Yugoslav trade offices abroad.

The deficit in commodity trade has been considerably reduced since the beginning of the year through measures of economic stimulation, above all by introducing a realistic exchange rate of the dinar, and now amounts to slightly over 690 million dollars (for the first six months of this year) compared to 1.2 billion dollars for the same period last year.

Already next month, the Assembly of Yugoslavia will have before itself two government drafts, one of the lifting of restrictions on foreign investment in Yugoslavia, and the other on the setting up of duty-free zones, along with the new project on the organization of Yugoslav foreign trade offices abroad.

All three drafts include measures of long-term nature expected to be conductive to an expansion of Yugoslav exports and balancing of Yugoslavia's foreign payment account.

As far as the trade offices abroad are concerned, the new regulations provide for the obligations of individual enterprises concerning the volume of exports and imports. Every trade office abroad will have to be closed in case its operation-record is negative, Jan noted.